PHOENIX

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Playland: funny business at the beach

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PHOENIX

Volume 17, Number 13 San Francisco State University Thursday, the Fourth day of December MCMLXXV Twelve pages

General Antonia de Spinola of Portugal Photo—Martin Jeong

'Citizen' de Spinola seeks democracy

by Doug Kott

General Antonio de Spinola, the man who many consider to be the "De Gaulle of Portugal," has said that he wants to go home and form a new government.

In a press conference held earlier this week at the San Francisco Press Club, de Spinola said he wants to head up a government based on a Western-style democracy.

"My movement does not represent a political movement," he said through an interpreter. "It represents a specific mission to fulfill; to create in Portugal a true democracy as we in the West think of democracy."

De Spinola was installed as the president of Portugal after the April, 1974 coup that overthrew the right-wing dictatorship of Premier Marcelo Caetano.

He was chosen for the post because of his reputation as a military man, and because of his outspoken opposition to the colonial war in Angola. His popularity in Portugal has been compared to that of the late Charles De Gaulle in France.

He soon clashed with Premier Vasco Goncalves, however, and tried to stay in power by organizing a "silent majority" demonstration in Lisbon. When the plans for the demonstration fell thorugh, because of Goncalves' efforts, de Spinola resigned.

Since his resignation in September of last year, he has been living in Brazil.

De Spinola said he is ready to go back now, but not as a general.

"When I go back to Portugal, I will be dressed as a civilian," he said. "I have faith that the problems of my country will still be solved by political

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Student loans: many apply, few chosen

by John Banta

Eight thousand students applied for financial aid last year and only half received any. This trend is expected to continue, according to Ellis C. Gedney, director of financial aid. While the total amount of available financial aid has increased, it has not kept pace with the number of applicants.

"The number of students applying for financial aid has increased tremendously," Gedney said. "We are not making substantial headway in meeting the needs of all of the students who apply."

In addition, funds for the National Direct Student Loan program have been cut back this year. The N.D.S.L. program is federally financed and provides loans to students at a simple annual interest rate of 3 per cent, the lowest available.

Because of this situation students are being advised to file financial aid applications, which are now available from the financial aid office, as soon as possible.

Although the official filing deadline is March 1, Gedney is advising students

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No tuition hikes for Californians but others may feel the pinch

by Pat Gerber

The fear of a future tuition hike at SF State for California-resident students is unfounded, according to Phil Johnston, assistant dean for student affairs in the California State University and Colleges Chancellor's office.

"At the November 25 meeting in Los Angeles, with the Board of Trustees, we only dealt with alternatives to cover the rising cost of instruction. One of these alternatives was to increase the fees for non-resident students," said Johnston. "The student service fee for resident students was not discussed."

The tuition hike scare sparked demonstration two weeks ago, not only on this campus but also at San Jose State and Fullerton State. *Zengers* the Associated Students newspaper, also reported a possibility of general tuition hikes in their November 26 issue.

Charles Davis, press officer for the Chancellor's office, said the fee increase is not even a proposal but simply an item on the agenda to be discussed at the meeting.

"There was no formal proposal for a hike, simply a presentation for potential impact study," said Davis.

What was discussed at the Trustees' meeting was a proposal, initiated by Trustee Roy Brophy of Sacramento, to raise the tuition of non-resident students.

Brophy maintains that the cost of instruction has risen in the past years to $2400 per student per year. As a means of covering that cost, Brophy would like to charge foreign students, who now pay $1300 per year, the actual cost of instruction.

According to Scott Plotkin, legislative advocate for the CSUC Student President Association, Brophy doesn't like the idea of the state subsidizing out of state students.

"He has aimed the increase at foreign students, most of whom he maintains come from oil producing countries that can afford the cost of education. The Chancellor's office opposes the increase and is recommending approximately a $100 increase," said Plotkin. "The Chancellor's office predicts that with Brophy's increase so many foreign students will have to drop out that the additional revenues will be negated."

Brophy's proposed fee increase was tabled at the Trustee meeting and will not be considered again until the next meeting in January. Johnston said alternatives will be discussed and no formal voting will take place until a later meeting in March.

Meanwhile, foreign students on this campus, alarmed by reports of Brophy's proposal, circulated a petition opposing the increase. With only two days notice they managed to acquire 900 signatures.

The petition, addressed to "His Excellency Edmund G. Brown Jr." claimed that if approved, equal opportunity education will be based primarily on financial resources rather than academic achievement.

"This tuition hike will have a greater effect on foreign students than on domestic non-residents," said Henok Yared, program director of the International Student Center on campus. "Most domestic non-resident students can get a tuition waiver. Also, work permits for foreign students are difficult to get and during the summer they are allowed to work only 20 hours per week and they must be certified."

Lawrence Lo, a junior from Hong Kong majoring in World Business, said tuition is as low as $400 per year in some universities outside of California, such as Texas. He thinks the out of state tuition should remain unchanged, if not lowered.

Tuitions have steadily increased in

Continued on page 6, column 3

Health Center demolished; successor goes underground

by Neil Martin

The smoking yellow bulldozer took its first bite of the vacant Student Health Center at 12:30 Monday afternoon startling those within earshot of the crunch.

By next week, demolition should be completed and digging for the new Health Center begun. The new single-story underground building will have a grassy, park-like exterior in its expanded location between the Psychology and Education buildings.

The Health Center was first constructed in March, 1956, with an addition in April, 1961, to serve a student body of 5,000.

Full student health services are now offered from temporary quarters in trailers and the former Gallery Lounge between the Education Building and Fenneman Hall. Medical Director Dr. Eugene Bossi moved out of the old Health Center a few weeks ago. Only a few finishing touches remain in converting the temporary facilities. The new Health Center will be more than twice as large as the old center.

"Hopefully, we will be moving into the new Health Center spring semester next year," said Frank Sheehan, director of campus development. When the move-in is completed a year or so from now, the old Gallery Lounge will be demolished and the rented trailers returned.

"There should not be a great deal" of noise during demolition and construction will go on during semester break."

The general contractor on the job is Ralph Larsen and Son, Inc., who submitted the low bid of $1,384,900 to the Trustees. The Trustees issued a system-wide construction bond, of which the new Health Center will be one result. The bond will be paid off entirely by student fees.

The general contractor holds a network of subcontractors together, those people who will be doing the separate jobs of demolition, plumbing, electrical work, heating and ventilation, painting, etc. Even the subcontractors have subs; the general contractor acts like a "symphony conductor" over them all.

"We took everything we considered salvageable," said Sheehan. Many, but not all, of the junipers along side the building were saved and moved to the temporary Health Center grounds for "instant landscaping." Plumbing fixtures, x-ray equipment, lights and other fixtures, doors, and the cabinets in the temporary Health Center were all salvaged.

Labor costs prohibited more time-consuming salvaging. "The glass in 15-20-year-old windows is very brittle and almost always reaks when the windows are removed. The bigger junipers and trees would require very

Continued on page 3, column 1

Queen Mother speaks

"De-negroizing negroes and de-chauvinizing white folks"

by Carlton Jones

Queen Mother Moore brought her lifelong campaign of "de-negroizing negroes and de-chauvinizing white folks" to SF State Tuesday afternoon.

The 77-year-old-Queen Mother, who has participated in the struggle for the liberation of African peoples for the past 57 years, told the audience of 150 in McKenna Theatre that she traveled all the way from New York City "just to talk to you and to hear your views."

"I'm anxious to know what you're thinking about," Moore said, "because I'm here to help you find your national identity and to tell you what this country owes you for the 400 years of servitude."

The title Queen Mother was given her during the 60's when she was instrumental in helping two black men escape execution in Louisiana. She was called the Queen Mother by Malcolm X and she said that somehow "the name has carried on."

"I'm a brain surgeon and I operate on constipated brains," she added.

Moore said she doesn't "de-chauvinize negroes because "black people have many reasons to walk around puffed up.

"White folks have no reason at all, they need to walk around with their heads bowed because of the rape, plunder and oppression that is their history," she said.

"We (black people) gave the world civilization and humanity. We civilized this planet. We are an ancient people, we were the first here on earth. The wealth of the world has been made off the backs of black people."

Moore criticized the educational system, calling schools "psychedelic colleges" which are "dispensing miseducated idiots that haven't addressed themselves to many of the basic questions of life."

The basic question that black people have to deal with, she said, was the one of solving their identity problem.

"We've been everything from coons, niggers, Negroes to minorities," Queen Mother said, "and until we solve this identity problem we won't be able to move forward.

"This identity problem won't be solved until we agree on some basics," she said. "The first thing we should get straight is the name of this country which is the United States of America.

And if you call it America and yourselves Americans then you are practicing a blatant form of racism yourself.

"When we solve this problem, then we can deal with our proper identity--which is African."

Asked if culture would help bring blacks to their true identity, the Queen Mother replied, "Culture is incidental to our basic identity, you have identity then everything follows."

Photo-Martin Jeong

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Full-time direction for campus disabled

by Andy Shapiro

Lynn Smith, the first fulltime coordinator of the Disabled Students Service Center, says his job is "pretty hectic".

The center is not related to the Disabled Students Union, though the two programs often aid each other.

Smith was hired Oct. 20 of this year, after being interviewed by a team of a dozen people, half of them being disabled students. Smith said he was glad he was chosen with disabled student's input, so that he won't come into the program with resentment from disabled students that he isn't disabled also.

He added that many handicapped people feel that only a disabled person can understand their needs. He was satisfied that his interviewees were more concerned about ability on the job than appearances.

His first encounter with crippled people was with the basketball coaches at his high school. One coach had no legs, while the other man was missing an arm. He was impressed how competent the coaches were despite their disabilities.

He came in close contact with disabled students in his classes as a psychology teacher and counselor at a private college in Oregon. Most of the crippled students at the college were taking courses in Behavorial Sciences, of which Smith was department chairman.

Smith left the college when it ran into bad financial straits, and came to San Francisco.

He served as rehabilitation director of Goodwill Industries for two years, then worked as an administrative assistant in the State Department of Rehabilitation for six months.

Because Smith has only been working a month at SF State, most of the programs he wants to see enacted are still in the planning stages. Programs include coordinating the center with the campus Placement Center as well as with agencies which specialize in getting jobs for the disabled. Disabled students will be taught how to write resumes, and how to prepare themselves for interviews.

"I want to do some consciousness raising here," said Smith. "I want people to think about how their projects will affect the disabled. For example, the boards and placards the students put up in front of the Student Union get in the way of blind students."

Smith added that the Disabled Students Union is well within its rights for bringing suit against the school because of the inaccessibility of the Union towers to the disabled.

Some center programs now in effect are helping to orient new disabled students to the campus:

- getting people to help guide blind students around school;
- reading to them and driving them places off campus (guides are volunteers and some are paid);
- coordinating pre-registration for disabled students so they will have a higher probability of getting their classes.

LYNN SMITH
Coordinator of the Disabled Students Service Center

Handicapped student's school materials are usually more expensive and harder to get because they must be altered to conform to the students' disabilities (i.e. Braille books).

Thus, a disabled student must prepare for school way in advance, including early knowledge of what his (or her) classes will be, said Smith.

Smith added that disabled people don't necessarily have stronger personalities to compensate for their handicaps.

"If anything, disabled people get too much patronizing," said Smith. "They're reinforced for doing things that most normal people take for granted. In other words they're being patted on the head, which weakens rather than strengthens their personalities. Disabled people should be taught and then expected to cope in society."

"It's a real problem to figure the actual amount of students on this campus that are handicapped," Smith continued. "Only one person was listed as desiring the services of the center of the computer enrollment sheet this semester. But by just scrounging around, the center was able to find 250 disabled students here. Of course there are more disabled students at SF State than that, most of whom would rather go their own way and don't need the center's help."

Moonies challenge Zenger's

by David Boitano

The followers of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon met the press at Fenneman Hall yesterday, to deny that they had links to the man whose philosophy they follow.

The press conference was called by *Zenger's* to allow the Moonies --- as Moon's followers are called, to respond to what they said was an unfavorable set of articles on the movement by *Zenger's* reporters.

Moon is the 54-year-old South Korean minister who has gained legions of young followers in this country by preaching a doctrine of universal love and strict adherence to fundamental Christian dogma.

The most recent story by *Zenger's* reporter David Dufour concerned the Creative Community Project, a group of Moon's supporters who proselytize new followers in their house on San Francisco's Washington Street.

David Stoller, the San Francisco director of the Creative Community Project, consistently denied that the group had financial links to Reverend Moon and his American ministry, The Unification Church of America. Stoller did say, however, that Ideal City, a Moon sponsored farm in the Mendocino area, was owned by the church and staffed by twenty people from his organization.

Stoller baffled reporters with his reluctance to explain just what the Creative Community Project did, other than to say that the group meets on Tuesday nights to "drink orange juice and eat popcorn."

Stoller, who works as an executive with the Bechtel Corporation when he is not at the center, said the followers of Moon are not "brainwashed," as some accounts in the media would lead the public to believe.

"They undergo deep programming, but they are happy devoting themselves to new ideas that lead to a larger commitment in life," said Stoller.

Under questioning by Dufour, Stoller denied that officials of Moon's church had visited the Creative Community House, and he said the church was a "friendly place where people are not afraid to smile."

Stoller returned a polite rebuff to Dufour's inferences that the Creative Community Project may have larger ties with Moon's American organization.

"I find it depressing that those who want to give value and meaning to their lives are often looked upon as loonies," he said.

Photo—Martin Jeong

David Stoller of Creative Community Project denies link with Rev. Moon.

Stoller added that he wants to organize a Moon chapter on campus, and that Gary Fender, an instructor at SF State, has agreed to be the campus adviser to the group.

Muffy Ingersoll, a senior majoring in social welfare, said that during a recent weekend she spent at Moon's Ideal City, she had a "pleasurable experience" that included doses of Moon's philosophy and some social activities.

"We played dodgeball and sang songs," she said, "and later we organized our own song groups."

Parking 'drag strip'

Speeders bumped off

by Dave Taxier

SF State student motorists entering the main parking lot were greeted one morning recently by speed bumps, a sight that is becoming increasingly familiar in Bay Area parking lots. Four speed bumps were constructed near pedestrian zones in the main student parking lot.

One benefit of the bumps is that dorm students crossing the street from Verducci Hall now have more time to make it across.

Deputy Campus Police Chief Donald Steward said the bumps were placed after discussions in the SF State Safety Committee.

The previously unobstructed driveway between Lake Merced Blvd. and the parking lot had become a notorious "speedway" for incoming and outgoing motorists, despite a posted speed limit of ten miles per hour.

"The committee took note of the problem about two months ago and the problem just kept getting worse and worse. They discussed the problem and saw the potential and did what other areas had done in similar situations."

Steward said that the department had received complaints from dorm students over the crosswalk situation.

"It doesn't take a lot of complaints," he said. "We see what is needed and what is viable and what we can do for student protection. That's the most important thing."

It was the motorists turn to complain when the bumps were contructed too high by the Lowery Paving Company. The next day, the bumps were lowered and yellow stripes repainted.

Photo—Heinz Ludke

The current height of the bumps is three inches, considered to be "standard" by the police and plant operations, said Stewart.

SF State students seems to take the additions to the parking lot with a shrug. A quick sampling of students in the tiered lot did not uncover any aggrevation caused by driving over the bumps.

"I just avoid them," said one student. The five interviewed regarded them as another obstacle on the way to class.

Stewart says he has received no complaints since the bumps have been lowered.

If you're ever caught in the woods...

If you're ever caught in the woods and wonder how much time you have until it gets dark, here's a way to accurately estimate sundown. Face the setting sun with arms extended and measure the distance between the base of the sun and the horizon in horizontally placed fingers (no thumbs). Each finger counts as 15 minutes: three fingers equals 45 minutes, and so on. If the space is greater than all eight fingers, hold a stick at arms length with its base on the horizon and mark the position of the sun's bottom edge with your fingernail. The number of fingers it takes to fill the distance is your time. If in the deep woods, work from an imaginary horizon line at eye level.

Elusive financial aid

Continued from front page

While most of the errors have been students' Gedney admitted that there have also been clerical errors made within the Financial Aid Office. Errors which resulted, initially, in the denial of aid to some students.

It was only after a review of the files, or at the insistence of the students involved, that the mistakes were uncovered.

Gedney claims there were only about "a dozen" such cases, all of which have been corrected.

Several staff members, however, claim they have seen at least a dozen cases themselves, some of which still haven't been corrected. Gedney denied the charge and said, "all eligible students have been funded this year.

One staff member argued, "How do you know that a mistake has been made if it's not pointed out to you? It takes student action to correct these problems."

In one instance, "if the student hadn't called me personally, they never would have gotten their award," the staff member added.

Gedney states, "We won't hold students responsible for clerical errors." However, any clerical errors would have to be uncovered before the end of a semester because it is illegal to award any federal financial aid retroactively.

Students who think they have been unfairly denied assistance can file a grievance with the Ad-Hoc Financial Aid Committee, which will review the application. If assistance is denied by this committee the student can petition the Student Financial Aid Committee for further consideration, to file "no later than the first of February."

The reason for this discrepancy is bureaucratic. One part of the application, the Parent's Confidential Statement or the Student's Financial Statement, must be processed by a company in Berkeley, the College Scholarship Service, and this can take from two to six weeks. It would be to the students' advantage, then, to send the appropriate forms to C.S.S. no later than the middle of January.

The observance of the deadline date is crucial because students who do not have the completed application forms on file in the Financial Aid Office by March 1 will probably not receive any aid.

In addition, Gedney said that students should be more careful in filling out the applications.

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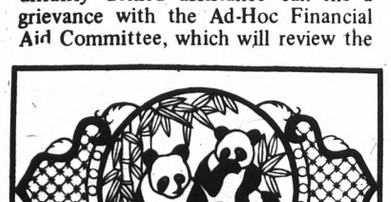

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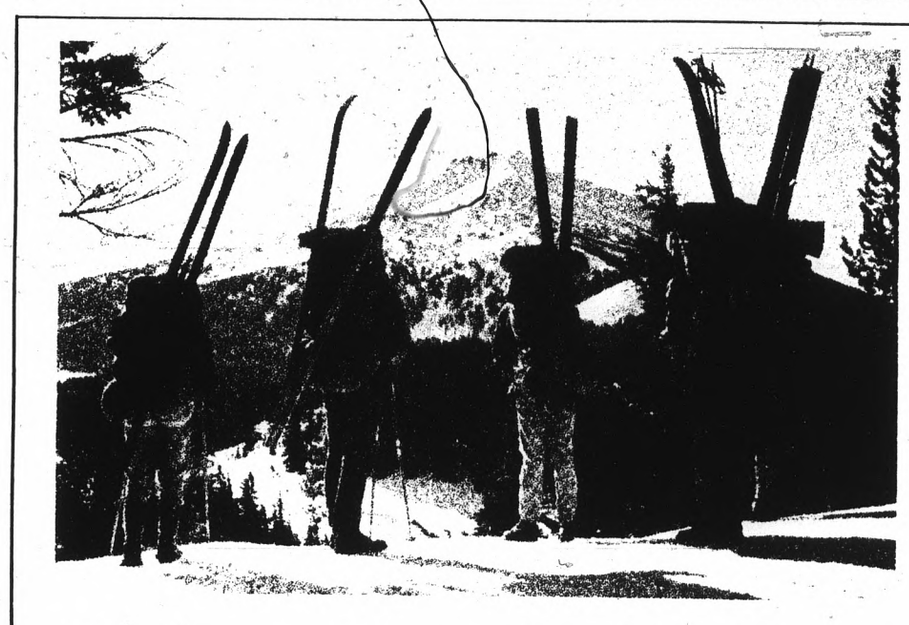

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Bookstore complete ---three months late

by Rod Foo

Three months after its opening, the Bookstore is finally nearing completion.

"We're to the point now where things are shaping up," said Ivan Sanderson, general manager of the Bookstore. "We've got the last fixtures installed, the turnstiles and the shelves," he said.

"Everything is pretty well in there. We need to get the leaks stopped but other than that we're pretty much ready to go. Essentially we're doing now what we should have been doing last August."

Sanderson cited construction problems and a lawsuit by the Disabled Students as reasons for the Bookstore's slow progress. He also noted storage problems as hindering the Bookstore's opening.

Sanderson said the last big hurdle was transporting the books stored downstairs to the upstairs floor without an elevator.

"There was nothing to bring the books up in except those little narrow stairs and we had thousands of pounds of books," he said.

"Then at the last minute through the efforts of the contractor and Frank Sheehan's office (campus development) they got us an elevator. It was kind of a black market elevator that hadn't yet been turned over or even fully tested. So we operated that way," he said.

The decision to move the Bookstore was made by the University on the advice of Norman Heap, vice-president of Administrative Affairs.

Heap said the Bookstore could not have stayed in its old location for this semester because University offices in Mary Ward Hall were being moved into the old Bookstore.

"The problem is we have more students coming here than ever before," said Heap. "There was a waiting list of people wanting to get in the dorms and we had University units down there that were really designed for student housing."

Heap also said the bonds that were sold to build the dorms stated the money be used solely for student housing.

Besides the problems of construction and a pending lawsuit, professors have been complaining that some of the ordered books have not come in yet. But Sanderson said, "No, I haven't had that many complaints. Most of the professors have understood our problems."

The Bookstore's biggest problem was Little, Brown and Co. The publishers refused to send books.

"We're on a very tight cash position and so we were owing to Little, Brown," said Sanderson.

"We sent an order in and Little, Brown sent back a letter saying they couldn't ship books until they got some money.

Just a couple of weeks ago we got a hold of the people and ironed it out. But that's the only problem I'm aware of with books," said Sanderson.

ROTC: past strike issue now victim of apathy

by Allen Trask

The Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), once the source of ire of radical groups, functions now in tranquil harmony, unnoticed by the majority of campus denizens.

Located unobtrusively on the first floor of the northeast end of the Psychology Building, SF State's ROTC detachment has a cadet corps of 36 men and four women.

Under the direction of Lt. Colonel Robert Matus, ROTC is a basic educational program that trains cadets in military leadership, specialized professional fields, operation of communications--electronics systems and the development of managerial resourcefulness.

"It's a pre-commissioning program," said Major William Kime, administrative officer for the ROTC detachment. "It's nation-wide in scope and provides a means for the Air Force to obtain college graduates."

The cadets are trained in one of three categories during their two year program at SF State. Men are trained as pilots, navigators of missle launch officers. Both men and women are trained in the scientific-technical fields, such as engineering, physics and mathematics. The third category for men and women is in the support fields, such as transportation, supply or procurement.

While enrolled, cadets are paid a monthly allowance of $100 and must take four academic classes, one per semester. The pilot-navigator-missle launch training requires the cadet to serve six years in the Air Force. The other training carries a four year obligation.

Despite this military training that at one time was considered "harmful to small children and other living things", the campus ROTC doesn't get much flak from radical groups.

"Back in the time of the riots," said Kime, "the main thrust was to get the ROTC off campus. My guess would be the strong feeling against Vietnam and the feeling of everyone that we were producing people to continue the Vietnam conflict. We had one incident last year, one group did come down, they were very peaceful, they made it known they would like ROTC off campus."

Kime said that during the radical period, from 1965-70, the enrollment in ROTC here saw 25 per cent lower than it was from 1960-65.

"It hasn't really declined a great deal," he said. "There is still a high degree of applications for a limited number of available positions. Competition to get into the Corps is strong."

The Vietnam war is now over and the military offers for some job opportunities in a recession economy.

Steve Noble, 23-years-old, said he wanted "to see what it was like on the other side of the fence. I was in the Air Force as an enlisted man and I enjoyed the military life very much."

Noble, who is learning to become a missle launch officer, served two years as a reservist.

"The way the economy is now, it's pretty much a guaranteed job," he said. "The military now, paywise, is more competitive with the civilian jobs. Some people laugh at you but when they're out in the streets looking for a job, you're already in yours."

Noble is in charge of the Photography Department in the detachment. He will graduate in January and be commissioned in June.

Traci Greene is a 27-year-old woman in the detachment. "I'm in ROTC for the benefits it offers me," she said. "It teaches me things like organization and management techniques that I have to know and need for a career field."

She has a BA degree in Spanish from the University of San Francisco and is now in the masters program, majoring in Latin American studies.

Steve Smith is a 21-year-old senior, majoring in general biology, and he hopes to make a career of the Air Force.

"At least 20 years," he said. Smith said he was in it for the job opportunities and benefits such as housing, medical and education. He is training to become a missle launch officer.

"With the job situation the way it is," said Smith, "people are interested in trying to get in."

Major Kime said the ROTC operations here continue without any hassles.

"Absolutely without a hitch," he said. "It's mainly better here than nationally."

During the strike period at SF State, ROTC was very much unwanted because of the war. In May of 1968, according to the *Daily Gator*, (the campus paper at that time,) a month-long movement to remove ROTC was started by the Associated Students. Students voted 1505 to 892 in favor of removing ROTC because it was not maintaining the minimum number of 100 students. The *Gator* reported that only 29 students were enrolled in the program in the spring 1968.

According to the *Daily Gator* of May 22, 1968, a sit-in by 500 students was staged in the Administration Building resulting in allocated ROTC space being cut in half.

Celebration of Pilipino Day at SF State included songs of political liberation. Photo—Tony Remington

An epidemic of lethargy?

by Lane Fabian

Have you noticed that a malaise has settled in? Students, perhaps you too are experiencing unusual and unaccountable sleepiness, tiredness and lethargy.

This is the notion of SF State Biology Professor George S. Araki who has been conducting on and off campus surveys to determine the extent of these symptoms.

Araki, chairperson of the Interdisciplinary Sciences Department, believes that for some reason people are more detached and depressed than they used to be. He wants to know why.

"I work in relaxation training, and in my work I can see that people have some of these symptoms," said Araki. "I've had some of them myself."

Araki wonders if the symptoms are a product of the environment. He plans to make additional surveys in three or four other cities in different locations to associate similarities.

Araki cautions there may be nothing to his thesis, considering the difficulty in validating people's feelings.

The questionnaire, one of a possible three or four, asks about heart rate, muscular pains, the nervous system and other major bodily functions apparently affected by the syndrome.

"The first thing I want to find out is whether there is a phenomena taking place," said Araki. "I don't know if sleepiness, tiredness and lethargy are the central problem, but that's what people notice the most."

Araki said the symptoms reflect a different state, apart from depression and laziness. He emphasized that he doesn't know what results to expect.

"The skeptics would have a field day with this," he said. "But the people who have the symptoms know what I'm talking about."

Araki, who noticed the symptoms about a year ago, said people find it comforting to know that someone is trying to unravel the mystery.

"A number of people have come up to me and said, 'I'm glad you're doing this. I thought I was the only one,'" he said.

Health Center bites the dust

Continued from front page

expensive equipment for removal and then usually do not survive," said Sheehan.

"Once the contract is let, the building is no longer ours. Now, any salvaging of plants or material is up to the contractor. The metal might be salvaged, certainly the copper pipes. We don't re-establish ownership of the new building until it is completed, inspected and passed," said Sheehan. "It will be an exciting building and will fill the needs of a new health center for students."

Due to construction, 114 parking spaces in Lot 6, along side the Education Building, will be permanently lost. The burden of the shift will fall on Lot 8, the main parking structure, as priority Lot 6 permit-holders move to Lot 7, behind the Moduluxes, and Lot 7 staff and faculty permit-holders move to Lot 8, at the bottom of "Cardiac Hill."

Lot 1, the dirt area behind the Science buildings, will take some of the overflow as long as possible. It is slated to become a women's athletic field.

The two "handicapped only" parking spaces lost to construction been re-located in the garage under the Gym.

The parking situation this semester has been "a real headache. . .a bear and a half," according to Deputy Police Chief Don Stewart. The reason is increased enrollment, at least 1,000 additional students, staff and faculty members. At peak periods, usually between 9 and 11 a.m., Lot 8 has been closed for an hour a few times nearly every week of this semester. The problem improved slightly late in the semester, and Lot 8 has not had to be closed since the loss of Lot 6 a week and a half ago.

At least 81 new parking spaces will be created on the asphalt area east of Lot 8, now used for archery classes and occasional basketball games. Before the beginning of spring semester, poles are scheduled to be cut, some cement torn up, traffic flow patterns designed and stripes painted. The spaces will be designated for staff and faculty permit-holders.

Due to congestion, a plan is under consideration to permit only one way traffic on South State Drive into Lot 8 between 8 and 10 a.m. Should a person with to leave during those hours, exit would be permitted only by North State Drive, past Gatorville, out to Lake Merced Boulevard.

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Redevelopment displacement for South of Market inhabitants

Photo—Martin Jeong

By David Boitano

South of Market is quiet now. From the corner of Fourth and Mission, south to Folsom, and west to Third Street, a vacant lot has replaced a teeming community of 4,000 men, women and children.

Most have been relocated by the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency to make way for the ill fated Yerba Buena Center. Leaving their homes was difficult, but some residents chose to fight redevelopment in a five year legal battle to save their neighborhood and lifestyle.

When the Yerba Buena Center was approved by the Board of Supervisors in 1967, the Redevelopment Agency began buying up the land and demolishing the surroundings. It was quite a job. The area contained 400 buildings---including 700 restaurants, grocery and liquor stores.

Most of the area's residents were elderly men who populated transient hotels on Third and Fourth Streets. Almost all had lived in the area on a seasonal basis during the 1940's and 50's in between working as lumberjacks, merchant seamen and farm hands.

With the approach of old age, most of these laborers retired in the same area they had come home to when young.

The Redevelopment Agency's initial plan for rehousing the tenants was that, given the transient nature of the area, most of the men could find other low priced housing throughout the city.

But the South of Market dwellers refused to move, a stand that earned them the scorn of city officials and the local media.

"I'll tell you what got me started," said Peter Mendelsohn, a resident of the area for 40 years. "I resented the label that we were bums and drunks. When I saw Mr. Swig get up on television and say that, I got mad."

A SPECIAL CITY REPORT

Mendelsohn and others resisted the agency's attempts to move them by forming a community group called TOOR--Tenents and Owners in Opposition to Redevelopment.

TOOR backed up its "We won't move" attitude by obtaining an injunction in Federal Court halting construction on the project.

In the injunction, the tenants charged that there was not an adequate supply of housing in the city to take care of those being displaced.

After a three year legal battle, TOOR agreed to drop its lawsuit in May of 1973 in exchange for a promise by the Redevelopment Agency to build 2,000 units of low cost housing for senior citizens throughout the city.

Yerba Buena has yet to be built, however, because of a lawsuit concerning its environmental and economic impact on the surrounding area.

Both sides disagree over what the South of Market area was like before redevelopment moved in. South of Market, the Redevelopment Agency feels, was an area of alcoholics and transients who would be better off living somewhere else.

"It wasn't the community you thought it was," said Wes Williby, a spokesperson for the agency. "There was about fifty per cent alcoholics, and one quarter of the rooms were not being used."

Mendelsohn contends that the alcoholics in the area were stragglers from other parts of the city, and did not represent the permanent residents of the area.

"Sure, there may have been fifty per cent alcoholics walking the street here," he said, "but they were walking the street all over. If you have sixty-two per cent alcoholics walking around Montgomery street, are you going to assume that the whole area is nothing but bums?"

Though the agency offered to take the residents into public housing, most refused the offer. The main reason the residents cite for not wanting to leave the South of Market area is that they would lose the companionship they had in their old neighborhood.

"People like myself came here young and grew up here." Mendelsohn said, "I lived in a hotel across the street for 40 years. All my friends were right here. I didn't have to go across town. Everything I wanted was right here."

"Now you take me and move me ten blocks away, I got to start all over again making friends. You can't make friends quick when you are old. There's no trust."

Stephen Dutton, a community organizer for TOOR says the residents had a system of interdependence that included cooking for each other or borrowing money if times were bad. He said, "This kind of social system does not exist in most public housing.

"South of Market may not have looked like a community in the sense of picket fences and little clap board cottages, but there was a delicate mutual assistance that worked here far better than any program the welfare department could conceive of."

Even TOOR's organized resistence could not prevent a steady exodus of residents from the old neighborhood. During the three years that the lawsuit halted construction, two-thirds of the tenants left the area on their own without being relocated.

Many remain unaccounted for today by TOOR or the Redevelopment Agency. Officials at both agencies agree that many residents died of old age or drifted to other areas of the city unaware that new housing was available.

Those who are left must get along as best they can. The Redevelopment Agency estimates that only 600 of the original residents opted for rooms in 15 public housing projects throughout the city.

The relocatees live a spartan existence on the $250-a-month provided by Social Security or state aid, and many receive housing subsidies to help them pay their rent.

Mendelsohn says that he sees some of his old friends from the enighborhood from time to time and that they are bitter about having to leave it. Mendelsohn however, is philosophical about their plight.

"Old people get bitter sometimes," he said, "They've lost all they had, and now they blame everybody."

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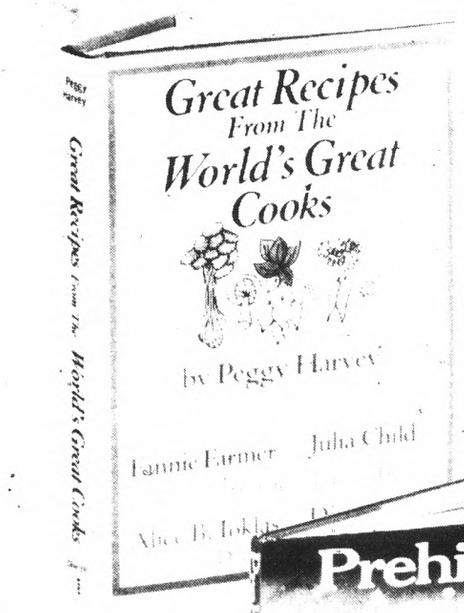

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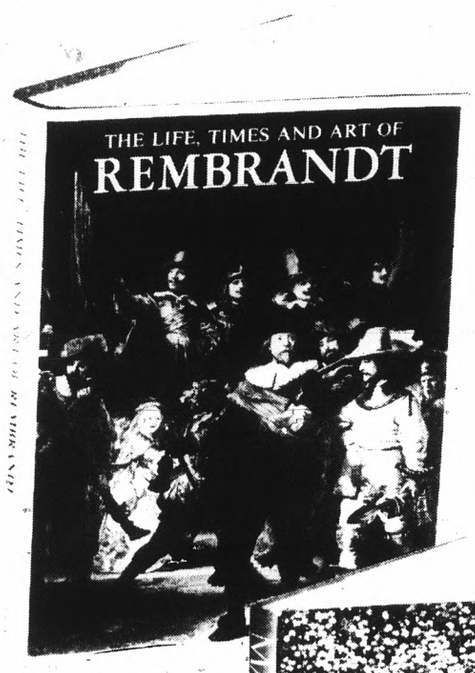

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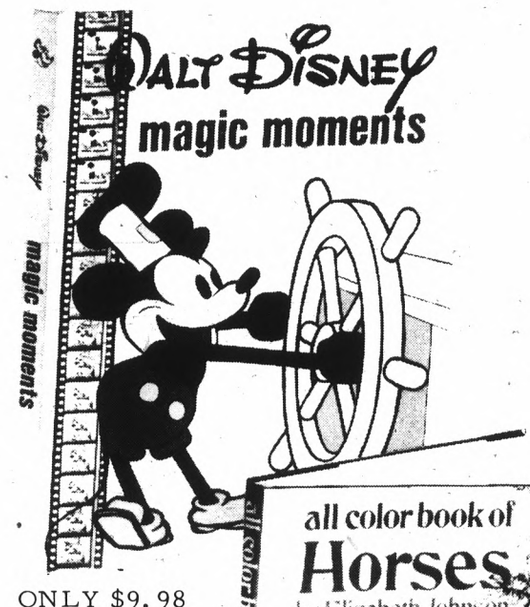

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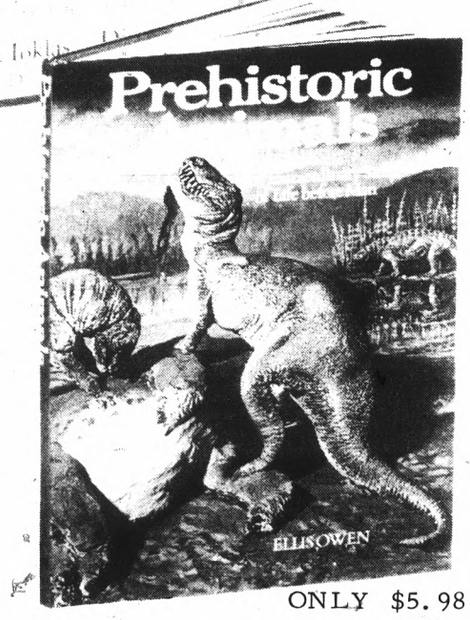

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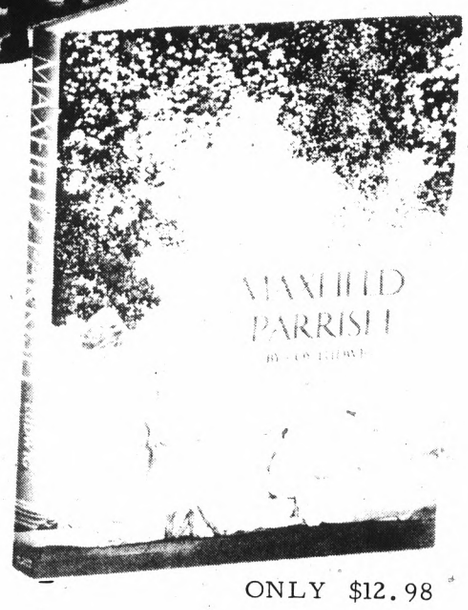

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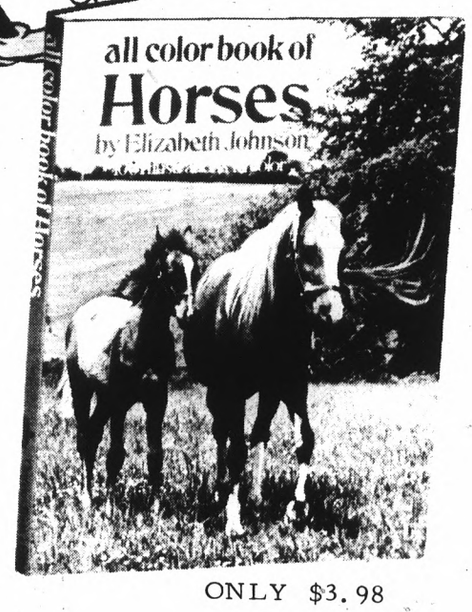

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Bridging the gap between opposites

by Cheryl Carter

How many humanities students take a science course? How many science majors take a humanities course? English Instructor Michael Gregory says there are so few who do, he'll gladly give anyone a dime for every student who leaves his "home territory" to study another discipline.

The idea of specialization, the emphasis of concentration on one's major, has spurred Gregory, along with a committee of natural science and humanities instructors, to create a five-year interdisciplinary project called "Science and Humanities: A Program of Convergence."

The project involves ten courses ranging from the historical scientific revolutions of Copernicus and Darwin, to contemporary issues such as animal human behavior, to the theory that man has a "split brain". The classes will be offered in the Fall '76-Spring '77 semester, and each will be taught by two instructors, one from each department.

Team-taught classes are designed to give the student a look at issues from two different perspectives.

"First of all, you get a clash," said Gregory, "and then finally, we hope, some sort of convergence. The other side of the confrontation is the discovery of some common denominator between science and humanities."

This project is an offshoot of a program which started in 1971. A Humanities committee formed an interdisciplinary program consisting of three courses on Newton, Darwin, and Einstein, which were offered in the fall semester, 1974.

The present program is funded by a $700,000 endowment, with an additional $300,000 if the project can raise $150,000 in matching funds. The $1 million-plus program is to give students a more balanced look at the world.

"I keep hearing students say they feel they have been cheated by specialization," said Gregory. "They feel their general education is not very satisfactory. They're encouraged to specialize in such a way that they don't have a grasp of the wholeness of the experiences of the world they're living in."

In addition to the courses, a colloquium and a symposium are being planned for each semester. The colloquium will be open to the student body to hear discussions, panels and student-prepared papers. The symposium would involve other campuses and sponsor emminent speakers from such places as Harvard.

One of the three-unit courses Gregory said he thinks will be a hit is "Split Brain/Split Culture?"

"The right half of the brain is supposed to be the intuitive side and the left half does the math and the logic," said Gregory. "It's the idea of having two entirely different brains in the same skull."

The classes are all upper division but are open to all class levels, said Gregory. General education and elective credit can be received for these courses.

"They will be demanding courses but not impossible," said Gregory. "We're not going to get two people together to load it on the students."

Receiving some sort of liberal studies degree for this new curriculum is what Gregory said he would like to see happen with the program.

There are also plans to add two courses each year during the latter four years of the program. The additions will be team-taught courses involving the Humanities Department and other departments such as creative arts and business.

Interest in the dual-department program is widespread among campuses, said Gregory.

"We're getting requests from all over the country," he said. "There's a good deal of interest. It's like they're watching a high-wire artist. If he gets all the way across without falling down, they might try it themselves. I think they'll be watching to see if we fall off the wire first."

Creating a new program does have its problems. Since it involves two completely different departments, there was a question as to where to list the courses in the fall class schecule.

"We had to come up with a four-letter designation because the computer that sets up the schedule can only handle four spaces for a designation," said Gregory. "We (the 22-member planning committee) had a contest, and our science coordiantor came up with a machine to measure the loudness of the applause.

"We had nominations and two prizes, one for the most ludicrous title and one for the best. The most ludicrous was SCUM--Science-Humanities, and each winner got a bottle of champagne. The best was NEXA--that's the true Latin plural for nexus which means a connection between things."

Gregory laughed. "It took two bottles of champagne to come up with NEXA."

1976 JANUARY INTERSESSION

Schedule of Classes

January Intersession classes start the week of January 5th. Fees are $30 a unit, unless otherwise specified. For complete course descriptions and a registration form, come by the Extension Office in the Administration Building, Room 125. The Office will be open regular hours during the Semester Break: Monday through Thursday, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Fridays, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BCAe395 Media and Rock: Partners in Social Change and Stagnation (1 unit) 1-4 pm, Mon, Jan 19 through Fri, Jan 23, CA 116, Michael Sales

BCAe530 Advanced Stereo Recording Workshop (3 units) 6:30-9:30 pm, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 23, CA 43, Paul C. Smith

EDUCe698 History is Alive and Well in Your Classroom (1 unit) Tues, Jan 13, 4-7:30 pm, Sat, Jan 17, 9 am-5 pm, Tues, Jan 20 4-7:30 pm, ED 24, Howard Smith

ED Te626 Access to Jobs in Instructional Technology: Getting Started (1 unit) Fri, Jan 9, 4-9 pm, Sat, Jan 10, 8:30 am-5:30 pm, ED 115, Val Sakovich

ED Te626(2) Portable Video Tape Recorder (PVTR): Cinematic Techniques in TV (1 unit) 4-7 pm, Mon, Jan 12 through Fri, Jan 16, ED 115, E.H. Porter

E ED e697 Selected Topic: Workshop in Classroom Managment (1 unit) Wed, Jan 7, 4-7:30 pm, Sat, Jan 10, 9 am-5 pm, Wed, Jan 14, 4-7:30 pm, HLL 101, Carol Slobodin

E ED e697(2) Special Topic: Newspapers--A Source for Teaching Reading Skills (1 unit) Thurs, Jan 15, 4-7:30 pm, Thurs, Jan 22, 4-7:30 pm, Sat, Jan 24, 9 am-5 pm, HLL 102, Carol Johnson

ENGe107 Literature and Experience(3 units) 9 am-12 noon, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 23, HLL 104, Stanley Tick

ENGe400 Elements of Writing (3 units) 9 am-12 noon, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 23, HLL 151, Diane Bellas

ENGe530 The American Jewish Writer (3 units) 9 am-12 noon, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 23, HLL 152, Irving Halperin

FILMe355 Film Writing Workshop (3 units) 9 am-12 noon, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 23, CA 119, Terry Sheehy

H ECe310 Sensitivity Training for Family Interactions (3 units) 9 am-12 noon, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 23, ED 320, Dorothy Seiden

H ECe357 Cultures and Cuisines: Africa South of the Sahara (1 unit) Fri, Jan 9, 4-10 pm, Sat, Jan 10, 8 am-6 pm, ED 315, Juno-Ann K. Clarke

PEe123 Skiing (1 unit) Jan 3 through Jan 10, Aspen, Colorado, Carol Severin

PE104 Basketball (1 unit) 8:30-11 am, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 16, GYM 122, Vance Devost

PE125 Tennis (Elementary/Intermediate) (1 unit) 11 am-1:30 pm, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 16, Courts, Vance Devost

PE135 Wrestling (1 unit) 8:30-11 am, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 16, GYM 212, Allen Abraham

PE155 Swimming (Elementary/Intermediate) (1 unit) 11 am-1:30 pm, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 16 GYM Pool, Anson Holley

P Se362 Computers in the Arts and Humanities (3 units) 9 am-12 noon, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 23, S 147, Leonard Meyers

PLSIe310 Contemporary Issues in American Politics (3 units) Mon, Jan 5, 9 am-12:45 pm, HLL 251, Eugene Weinstein

S EDe644 Resources and Materials: Simulation (1 unit) Fri, Jan 9, 4-10 pm, Sat, Jan 10, 9 am-6 pm, HLL 153, Dianne Dienstein

S Se377 Sexual Circles: Role Experimentation in the Bloomsbury and Gertrude Stein Groups (2 units) 9 am-12 noon, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 16, HLL 155, Rochelle Gatlin

SOCe475 Law, Psychiatry and Social Control (3 units) 9 am-12 noon, daily except weekends, Mon, Jan 5 through Fri, Jan 23, HLL 156, Donald L. Stannard Friel

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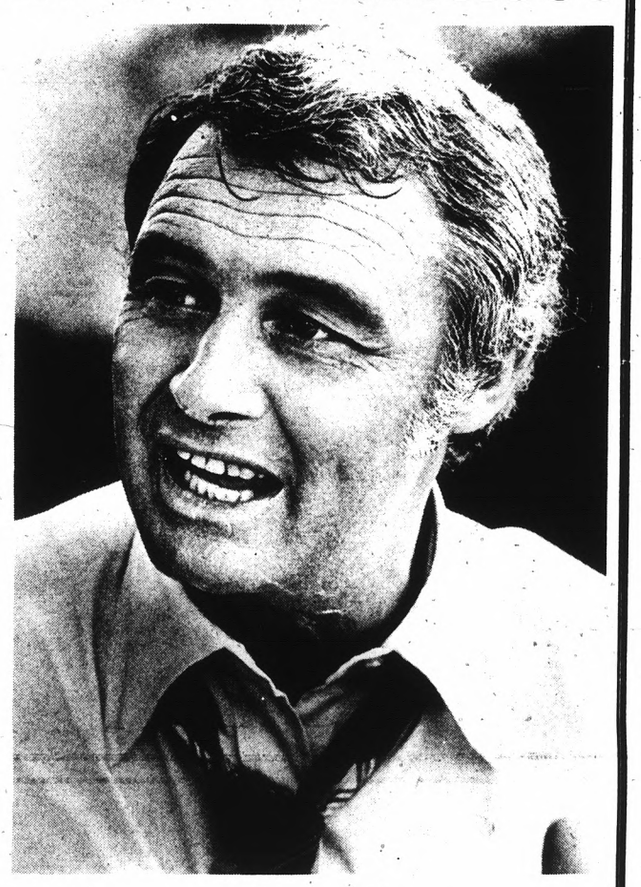

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$25 Reward for infor leading to return of '67 white bug stolen 11/26 Junipera Serra/Holloway. ID No. 117465979. Call 339-1581.

Hart Skis: 6'11" (210 cm), Nevada toe, Treema cross-country adapters with seal skins poles, travelling case. Best offer. 826-5277.

Auto Radio: AM/FM, AM frequency 540-1605 KHz; FM frequency 87-108 MHz. A-1 shape, best offer, call 826-5277.

1970 Bus, high mileage but absolutely excellent mechanically. New paint. Body, battery like new. $1300. See/drive. Leave phone, 347-2963.

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Thesis specialist. Grammar, spelling punctuation guaranteed. 564-1806.

Distribute flyers or discount coupons for musical "Snoopy." Start now, anytime. $2.50 hour to $3.00. Call Kevin, 861-6737. Keep trying.

Guitar for sale . . . Maya 6 string, full sized. Steel string. Excel. condition. W/hard shell case. $90/or offer. Call 282-4629, keep trying.

Rent our sunny apartment from 12/14 to 1/3. Call 863-9639.

Roommate wanted to share 3/bd house w/two m/grad students, sunny, bay view, large kitchen, rent $80/mo., util/ex. 467-2439.

35mm SLR Camera For Sale: Minolta SR-1s body with 35mm, f/1.8 MC Rokkor lens—$125. Call Martin Jeong at 469-2083.

For Sale: Men's large size, down-filled parka. Blue color. Excellent condition. $40.00. Call 444-1843, Fred.

1971 Super Beetle, yellow, new tires, AM/FM, Low mileage, 4 spd., $1900/offer. Eves. 665-1211.

Flat to share with one female, 2 males, female or male, for non-smoker. Large room, big windows. 621-5833.

Portable Typewriter for sale. Good condition, $45. Call 664-7030 after 6.

Room in house for sublet in Jan. $100. 10th & Irving. 566-8101 or leave message. Annette

Dunlap Tennis Racked lost while hitchiking from State. Please Return. Drop by Student Union Info Desk. Thanks, Annette, 566-8101.

For Sale: Lady Alpina ski boots, size 6½N. Call 588-6239 after 6:30, Jackie.

Wanted–riders for Seattle/Tacoma area for Xmas break. Will return before New Year's Eve. Call 756-2005.

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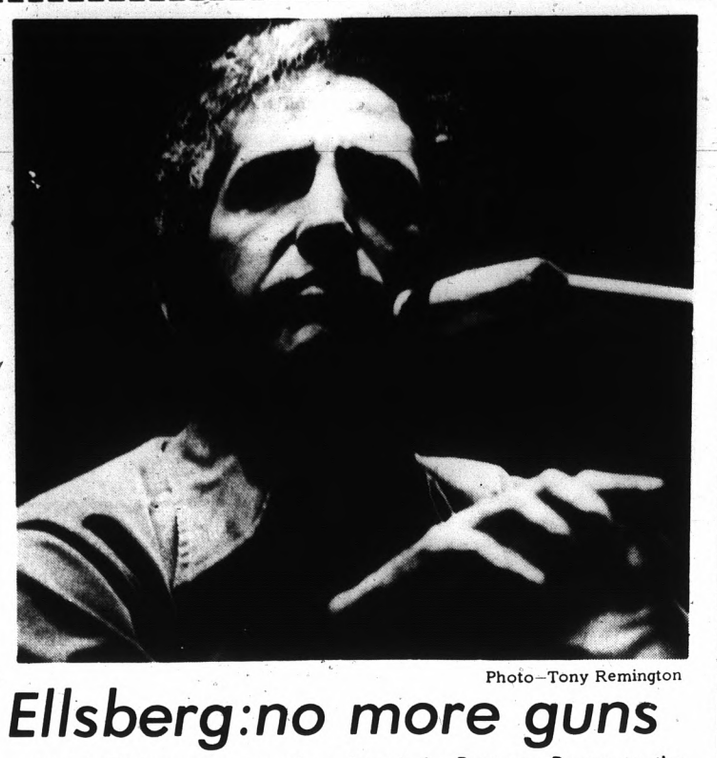

Photo—Tony Remington

Ellsberg:no more guns

Daniel Ellsberg, the man who released the Pentagon Papers to the media, came to speak here two weeks ago.

Ellsberg spoke in support of the Continental Walk for Social Justice and Disarmament, a nationwide movement that is being formed to ask for unilateral U.S. disarmament and more attention to social issues.

In his speech, he said that pressure from anti-war groups caused the end of the Vietnam war. The pressure forced the Nixon administration to act illegally, he said, and that caused Nixon's resignation.

"We ended up dropping over seven and a half million tons of bombs on Vietnam," he said. "If it weren't for the anti-war movement, Nixon would still be in office, and the bomb tonnage totals would still be going up."

Non-resident tuition hikes?

Continued from front page

the past five years for foreign students. In 1972, the $20 per unit fee was raised to $37. In 1974, the rate was again increased to $43 per unit.

Yared said the proposed increase will exclude all but the elite of foreign countries who can afford to send their sons and daughters to California colleges for an education. Some foreign students have already been forced to drop out of school and start a business in order to establish residency, according to Yared.

Others turn to marriage to an American citizen as a means of establishing residency, sometimes a marriage of financial convenience.

Romeet Raj Singh, a graduate student from India, said that foreign students are excluded from all scholarships and financial aid in California and the tuition hike will lengthen the time it takes to graduate thereby placing a double burden on the foreign student.

Singh said that although foreign students are now allowed by the university to pay their tuition fees in a three part installment plan, ten per cent carrying charge is added to the bill, a fee he feels is unfair.

Both Singh and Yared expressed resentment of the way foreign students are ignored on this campus, citing the recent problem of the 19 foreign students being evicted from their dorm rooms over the semester break to accomodate a visiting group of naturalists.

deSpinola spurns extremists

Continued from front page

means. As a result of this, the movement I lead is equipped to avoid a military action!"

Asked when he might return, he said it was "up to the will of the Portuguese people." Asked if that might be within a year, he replied "Si." (Yes.)

He believes that the present centrist government is too weak to last very long. He refused to say when it would fall, but he did say that he "could, in technical terms, cite some dates."

De Spinola said his new government would be more stable, because it would outlaw the extremists.

He denies, however, being an anti-Communist.

"I have no prejudice against Communism," he said. "And please note that my democracy went up to the point of accepting the Communist party. I accepted the word of the Communist leader, to follow the rules of the political game. But he broke it."

His exclusion of the Communists and Fascists would be based only on the fact that they refused to work inside of the democratic process, he said.

De Spinola does support the anti-Marxist forces in the Angolan civil war, however. He said the Marxist MPLA gets its officers from the Warsaw Pact countries. He also said most of their military equipment comes from Russia.

He added that he is against Portugal giving Angola any aid.

"I do not support the internationalization of the problem in Angola. It is up to the people of Angola to solve their own problems."

He did note, though, that it was "up to the Soviet Union to play by these same rules."

He takes the same stance about Portugal. He isn't sure that the CIA and the Soviet KGB are at work there, but he sees nothing to stop them from being there.

"You have to realize," he said, "that Portugal is just one piece in the chessplay of the West."

De Spinola isn't sure exactly what he's going to do next. His tour of the U.S. and Canada now, he said, is supported by the "Portuguese people." His return to Portugal would be financed, he said, by the members of his movement, who "number in the many thousands."

De Spinola refused to say exactly where his support came from, noting only that the military "makes up a percentage" of those who support him.

He also denied that he was actively raising money to support his return to power.

"My mission is strictly to clarify public opinion," he said, "which does not mean that the movement does not need funds."

Asked how much money the movement has raised, he replied, "That is an indiscreet question."

Asked later if the recent abortive coup by leftist forces in the military presented an opportunity for his return, he replied, "Si."

More journalists but fewer jobs

by Carlton Jones

"God only knows what'll happen when they make the movie about Watergate."

The above is the viewpoint of one news executive regarding the dramatic increase in journalism school enrollment throughout the nation. Since the early '60s, journalism enrollment in colleges and universities has quadrupled.

This blooming interest in journalism has brought with it one of the most competitive times in the history of the field. The Newspaper Fund estimates that by 1978 newspapers will hire 13,400 persons for newsroom work. Only 5,500 of these will come directly from college, and 4,400 of that number will have journalism degrees.

A movie about Watergate, *All The Presidents Men*, has finished filming and is being prepared for release. And although "God only knows what'll happen", there are a few things aspiring journalists should quickly become aware of.

John Davidson graduated from SF State in 1969 with a BA in Journalism.

Davidson, 28, was fortunate; he had a job waiting for him with a surburban dailv.

Davidson doesn't think he would be as fortunate in 1975 as he was in 1969.

"I think today it would be much tougher, especially here in the Bay Area," he said.

Davidson, now the assistant news editor at the *Oakland Tribune*, had this to say about the profession:

"In this field people graduate from the smaller papers to larger ones. It's sort of like minor league to the majors. Most editors require professional job experience before they even consider you. Each job on a newspaper has specification. The job I have at the *Tribune*, assistant news editor, specifically requires six years experience. Without that experience I wouldn't have been considered for the position."

Davidson said if he was still in school he would still major in journalism but business would be his minor.

"The people making decisions at the newspaper are business people," he said. "Editorial people have too small a voice and this is largely due to their not having the business capabilities."

Davidson started out working as a reporter and copy editor at the *Concord Transcript*, a small surburban daily. He became managing editor of that paper before moving over to the *Tribune*.

He considers his advancement rather rapid and attributes it to being in the right place at the right time. "However," he said, "copy editors advance quicker than reporters."

If you think that BA signals you last test, then you're wrong according to Davidson. He says most jobs require applicants to pass an exam. "When I applied for a job here at the *Tribune* I had to take a three-hour exam," he said. "The exam included rewrites, spelling, typing, and writing stories from scratch."

Davidson advises all aspiring journalists to "concentrate on English, know your grammar and increase your vocabulary.

"When you go searching for a job you must be persistent and don't be afraid to speak up," Davidson said.

"The good people are going to be hired; just don't get discouraged. Be vocal, don't be afraid to ask one potential employer if he knows of any other job. He may recommend you to someone else."

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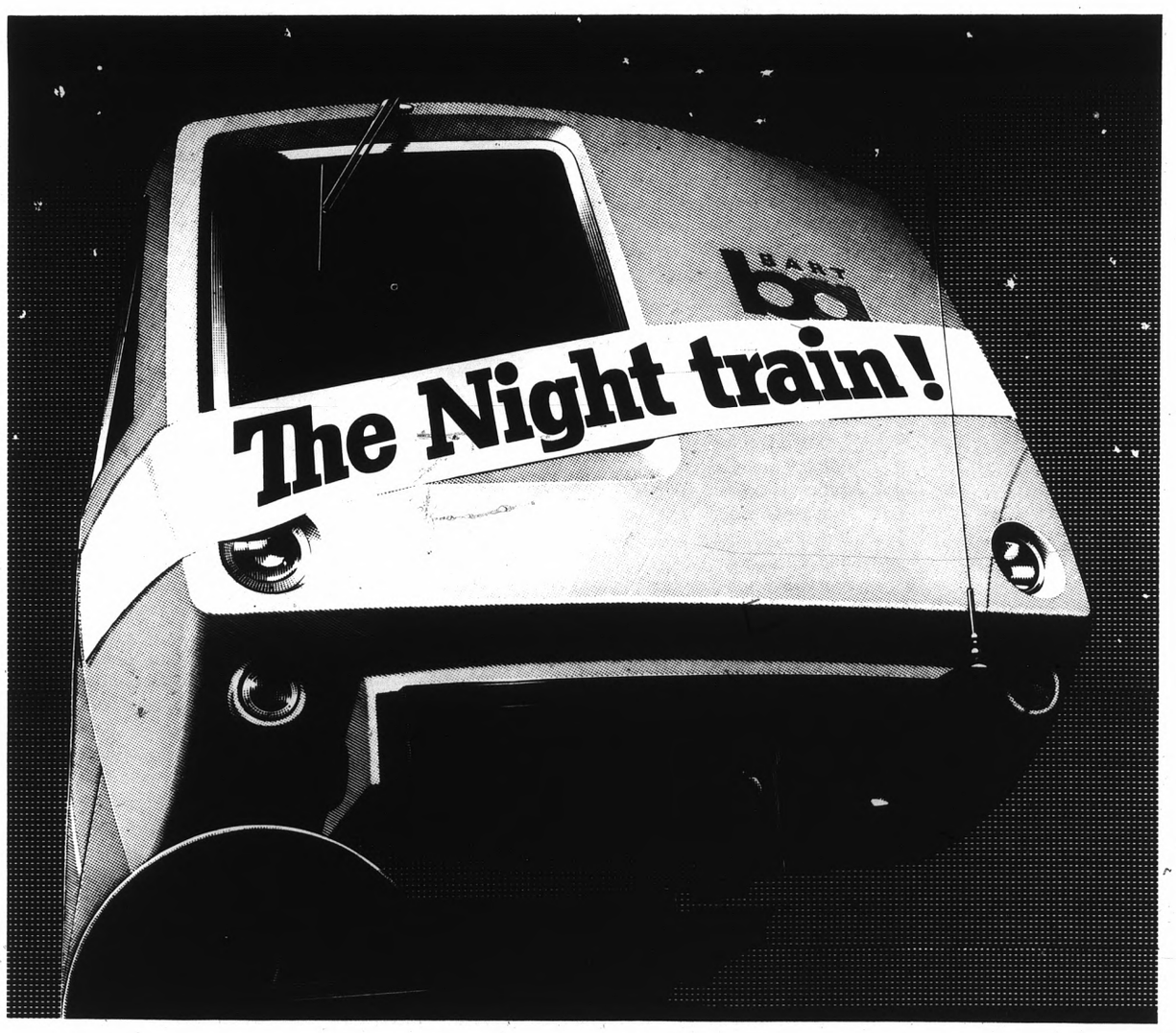

BART's night service is scheduled to begin on the 1st of Januarv, 1976. But, as in past years, a special holiday night service will be operating from the day after Thanksgiving until December 30 to accommodate shoppers, theatergoers and sports fans.

Night trains will run at 20 minute intervals instead of the current 12 minute intervals, in order to efficiently serve the expected demand.

A two line "X" service will be used with passengers transferring from one line to the other at MacArthur or 12th Street Stations.

The transition from current service to the new holiday "night train" service will occur during the 6 to 8 pm. period.

Be sure to pick up a brochure describing holiday "night train" service for further details. It is available from BART station agents. Also, please be sure to check the 'last train' schedule prominently displayed in all BART stations; and make sure you are on the platform in plenty of time.

This special holiday service ends December 30. On December 31, BART will return to the current 6 am. to 8 pm. schedule in order to qualify for the federal funding which makes night service possible. However, on January 1, 1976, night service will commence on a permanent basis.

If you have any questions concerning the new night service or connecting buses, call the BART Phone Information Center. (6 am. 'til midnight.)

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Dec. 14 Sunday 2:30 Sacramento Holiday Inn-South 47th Ave
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Perspectives

Time and punishment

In 1917 California adopted penal code 1168, otherwise known as the indeterminate sentence law. The law, which states that the court "shall not fix the term or duration of imprisonment," was based on the enlightened premise that the administration of criminal law should fit the criminal, not the crime.

In theory, this system is administered by experts in the field of rehabilitation who determine the length of sentences as individual inmates may respond to correctional programs. In practice, the Adult Authority followed a parole system that was arbitrary, ungoverned by rational standards and grossly unfair in operation. Hearings lasting an average of 10 - 15 minutes were conducted by two Adult Authority panelists who were usually unqualified, by training or experience, to predict recidivism and to determine the optimal time for release.

The prisoners were never represented by counsel or any other spokesman. They were often inarticulate, frightened and intimidated by the atmosphere and consequences of the hearings, which were conducted annually and involved a litany of often irrelevant questions after which parole would be denied and the prisoner told to return next year. Year after year the procedure was repeated. Prisoners soon perceived that an obsequious, servile was best calculated to meet with success in this system.

The failures and inadequacies of these procedures have brought the indeterminate sentence law under heavy attack. A bill recently submitted to the California Senate (S.B. 42) would fix sentences for all but a few serious crimes. Since March, 1975 the Adult Authority has unilaterally followed a determinate sentence system. This new system functions under a [illegible]ce list" by which society charges fixed prices for designated crimes. Sentences are determined by the cost to the prisoner of such items as the principal offense, consecutive terms, concurrent terms, prior convictions and aggravating factors such as weapons charges.

The new procedures allow no consideration for differences in individual prisoners, the prisoners' success in prison programs or their efforts to improve themselves. The guidelines discourage participation in rehabilitation programs by eliminating such participation as a factor in the release decision. In short, the Adult Authority has abandoned rehabilitation as a criterion for fixing release dates.

Since the essential ingredient of a rational indeterminate sentence law is the concept of rehabilitation, proper operation of such a law demands total commitment to the goal of rehabilitation. Even a short visit to one of our state prisons will show that rehabilitation is a thing least likely to happen to a prisoner.

Folsom, San Quentin, Vacaville and Soledad are disgraceful dungeons. Little more than human warehouses, they are dark, depressing, and overcrowded-places of total hopelessness and despair.

A man is put in a 5'x9' hole, often with another man. He is taken from his family and denied all normal family and conjugal relations. He is caged under the most humiliating and degrading circumstances. He has no privacy. He cannot perform the most basic human functions without being seen by guards or other prisoners. He is never left alone. Constantly reminded of his misdeeds, he is never allowed to forget that he has no worth as a human being, that he has betrayed the benevolent society that afforded him so many opportunities for success. Then, after years of this training and conditioning, he is released and prison officials pretend that they do not know why he is bitter and hostile, why he does not proudly leave the gates with his head held high as though he had just received a university degree.

This is no mystery. If chimpanzees were caged in the isolation wings of these prisons the S.P.C.A. would howl in horror. A man should be treated at least as decently as an animal in the zoo.

The solutions are obvious but so is the fact that society is not yet willing to pay the price of tearing down the San Quentins and Folsoms and building humane facilities designed to allow maximum rehabilitation efforts.

Meanwhile, the courts continue to sentence men to limbo, suspended in a tunnel with no hint of light at the end, no hope and no justice.

Mismanagement makes a mess of food stamp program

by George Fulmore

The Federal Food Stamp Program which began as a $14 million experiment in 1962 has grown beyond all expectations into a program that will cost an estimated $6.6 billion in 1975.

Nearly one out of every eleven Americans is receiving benefits from food stamps and in some communities food stamps have become almost an official form of currency. California Secretary of Health and Welfare Mario Obledo said he would not be surprised to find half of all Americans on food stamps by 1980.

As has been the case with many welfare programs, this information is received with disgust by many Americans. The food stamp program, funded by the U.S. Agriculture Department, specifically comes under attack for being poorly run and allowing unchecked fraud.

There is no excuse for continued mismanagement of the program, as any credibility for the system demands that abuses be checked. The whole issue of food stamps, however, has more far-reaching ramifications.

The question that looms is where does this all stop? If food stamps are accepted as a reality why should clothing stamps, entertainment stamps, book stamps, transportation stamps, and all sorts of other stamps not come into existence? Rather than continuing the monotony of a single currency, the market would be flooded with a wide variety of stamps that could be exchanged in innumerable ways like some sort of a giant monopoly game. One can just imagine how all this might serve as a boom to the world's economy.

This is facetious reasoning of course. But the continuing proposal of creating more jobs to end the need for welfare and food stamps is wearing thin. With computers and improving automation the possibility of traditional mass employment in a post-industrial America appears unlikely.

Governor Brown, warning of dire consequences if the job market is not expanded, said: "Many will have to work less so we can all work more." Does he suggest that his job and salary be split up between three or four qualified people? Does he suggest that companies hire more workers to share the same payroll?

Although the Governor's idea appears to make no economic sense, it may somehow be made to work. Who has a better idea?

What is needed is some open soul-searching on the relationship of income, "work," and individual contribution to the society.

What is needed is a halt to the growing disparity of personal incomes and the development of a system where all Americans can be guaranteed the security of a comfortable living standard.

Hopefully somewhere between the "work to survive" philosophy and the totalitarian extreme of "work for the state", a viable and meaningful economic system can be developed.

In the meantime, food stamps are a humanistic reacion to symptoms of an economy that has both practical and philosophic troubles. The stamp program serves as a pragmatic stopgap waiting to be incorporated into a new American economic system.

'Communiversity' becomes a reality

by Richard Hanner

May 22, 1977--Today marks the first anniversary of the occupation of San Francisco State University by students protesting the depressed job market.

After commencement ceremonies last May, the graduating seniors, aided by large numbers of undergraduate students and faculty members, erected a huge barrier around the entire university. They proclaimed the campus "San Francisco State Communal University."

"Man, there just weren't any jobs out there for us, so why should we leave this place?" asked Milton Biddlewink, student leader and tender of the university pig farm. "Most of us were here to get skills and knowledge we could find jobs with, but when the system didn't deliver, we figured we'd just hole up here 'til the jobs do open up."

After erecting the barrier, which was designed to keep out sight-seers, gawkers, and administrators, the students and faculty began their "holing up" process. The football field was turned into a vegetable garden, Gatorville was transformed into a series of chicken coops, and the dormitory dining center was made into a pig pen.

In addition to a teepee colony atop the physical science building, housing was established in the parking garage and a group of tree houses was built in the Eucalyptus grove near the vegetable garden. The dormitories were pronounced unfit for human habitation, and have been used quite successfully as mushroom and cockroach farms.

The university police, along with most of the physical education majors, were given the task of patrolling the barrier. A unique system of retributive justice has been implemented.

Those found guilty of trespassing into the campus, or stealing watermelons from the garden, are incarcerated in the Student Union for 24 hours. Those found guilty of a second offense are incarcerated for 48 hours, and are lectured to by an assortment of computer sicence and business professors. Since these penalties were announced, the commune has remained nearly crime-free.

Although every effort was made to purge administrators from the campus, it is believed president Paul F. Romberg is hiding somewhere, probably in his office. Since no one had ever seen the president, it is assumed he could have complete freedom in the commune and not be recognized.

One unforeseen development temporarily disrupted the seemingly idyllic commune early this year. Bay Area employers, desperate for qualified workers in light of the rapidly recovering economy, began a siege on the commune.

Batalions of recruiters from Dow Chemical, Bank of America, and dozens of other corporations rushed the fortifications and actually made it past the guards, over the barriers, to the prized graduates. After promises of $15,000 per year management trainee positions were adamantly declined by the graduates, the recruiters, in a move of violence precipitated by complete desperation, grabbed the graduates by their ankles and began dragging them to waiting vans.

The graduates, calling upon tactics used in an earlier time, retaliated. Chants of "hell no, we won't go" burst through the air, and out of nowhere appeared accounting and marketing diplomas, which were promptly lit aflame in a blazing display of protest. Despite the continued efforts of the determined recruiters, the graduates held on to eventually defeat the capitalists and return to their comfortable academic commune.

After the confrontation, Biddlewink reflected on today's graduates. "Back in the old days," he said, gazing out over his pig pen, "they learned how to make money. Today the graduates may not know how to make money, but when push came to shove, we were trained to handle the situation with effective tactics. Those riots back in '68 didn't teach us how to make money, but they helped us survive."

With that, Biddlewink went back to his hog-feeding, whistling a cheerful tune. The garden was being tended, there were children singing, and all seemed good at San Francisco State Communal University.

The following persons are prisoners who have expressed an interest in corresponding with people on the outside. Letters can be sent to the following addresses:

Jerome Primes
P.O. Box B-57191-C-335
Soledad Central
Soledad, Calif. 93960

Charles M. Ferris
B-44142
P.O. Box 600
Tracy, Calif. 95376

Samuel Zagurski no. 58925 or
Robert Oicles no. 46019
Box 100
Somers, Conn. 06071

Reggie Bailey no. 36982
Box 1000
Stellacoom, Wa.

DEATH PENALTY BACK IN ALABAMA

"I hope we'll see some electrocutions in this state. There are some bad folks, black and white, that ought to be electrocuted."

--George Wallace

Though lately it's terribly hard
To have perverts and murderers charred,
That voltage called savage and dated
Has been lovingly re-instated.

Existence without it was Black,
So Georgie is bringing it back.
The threat of a punitive current,
Says George, is a scorching deterrent
To villany. Folks will abide,
Or he'll have them Southern-fried.

He's acted so wisely and well on
This subject of barbecued felon;
Repaying each convict's mishap
With the cutest electrical zap,
Deciding from pinnacles high
Which mortals must sizzle and die.

And since he's accomplished his task,
Is it overly much, Lord, to ask
That this psuedo-omnipotent dolt
Be struck by a genuine bolt?

--C. Sangrail

New York City, the bad apple

by Leslie Dixon

If precedent means anything, the federal government is bailing New York out of its current financial crisis because it has suffered enough.

It's clear to nearly everyone that New York, as we know it, is doomed. It is faced with a budget deficit of $991 million, and by the end of the current fiscal year, the tab ought to be over three billion dollars.

How did this happen?

No one knows. Shoulders are shrugged, fingers pointed at the other guy.

There are so many individuals, buried in an endless labrynth of lies and evasions, that the culprits cannot be exhumed for public knuckle-rapping. There are no clear suspects, a la Haldeman or Erlichman, at whom American can growl.

This tragically deprives citizens of a basic American right: the right to accuse.

For every crisis, there is usually a satisfying individual on whom to lay the blame. Watergate had Nixon. WWII had Hitler. Tobacco had Sir Walter Raleigh. "Tie a Yellow Ribbon . . ." had Tony Orlando.

The most comforting action is obviously the creation of a New York Civil Service job, classified simply as:

Title: Scapegoat
Salary: 948.00/mo
Hours: 8-5
Duties: Must assume full responsibility for New York budgetary dilemma. Must consent to immediate immersion in tar and feathers. Must sit in stocks in Times Square and become target for tomatoes, rocks, and varied unpleasant objects. Must cry, frequently, "I did it! I did it!"

Qualifications: Figure ineptitude.

This way, if budget-ravaged New Yorkers no longer have:
1) A City University
2) Welfare Payments
3) a full transit system
4) a full school system
5) operative city hospitals
6) senior citizen or day care centers

or,

7) any hope of selling it back to the Indians,

--they will at least have someone's head.

reflections

Editor,

This is a response to a recent editorial written concerning Pilipinos (The Vanishing Dream, Nov. 20). I was a victim of the article, a victim of slander. I am the Terry Davis who along with my family was depicted as a product of "white-middle class" assimilation, denying my own heritage and culture. This is by all means a FALSEHOOD! I had tried to conceal this documentation from my family because of the misconceptions it conveyed, but they obtained a copy, read it, and were deeply hurt by what it said.

My parents have been in this country for 30 years, have toiled hard to provide for us, their children, and have developed a place in the Pilipino community as good, respectable people. Like all other Pilipino people their "pride" is a sacred virtue, yet my parents' pride has been crushed due to an interview that became an editorial publishing confidential material that had been misquoted and misconstrued for the soul purpose of journalistic impact. For this I feel that a formal apology be made and that this letter be printed in its entirety and published in the Phoenix for my family friends and all readers of this paper to see and understand.

If further articles are to be written about the Pilipino peoples let them not be of indignation!

Terry Davis

Editor's Note: Indignation is the only feeling one can have in writing on the history of the Pilipinos.

—Lenny Limjoco

Editor,

Let's see now--I've done about 250 or is it 362½ Puppet Shows on your campus since I discovered you little peoples at 1600 Holloway.

Now I feel the need for a change to re-charge my battery, refresh my material, get new perspectives, find new horizons.

For the Bicentennial I'm planning a national bus tour--doing my puppet shows on the campuses of community colleges and universities coast to coast.

And though my puppets have been good companions, it's just so far you can go without flesh and blood.

So I'm searching for a companion. Some young lady who likes to perform, to be my co-pal, co-performer--of course, as tour-partner whatever money we make will be shared 50-50.

Do you think you're the 'Dear Some One'? Would you like to meet and eat and rap and get a clearer picture of what I have in mind? If so let's hear.

Peace
Tom Roberts
(The Puppet Man)
673-0234

Sequoia Hotel
520 Jones St.
San Francisco

Editor,

Yellow Journalism is the only description available to describe the Phoenix's coverage of the Zionist rally of November 18. The headline on the story read "Zionist Rally Erupts Into Violence."

Yes, a fight broke out at the rally. It might seem irrelevant to the Phoenix that the brawl had nothing to do with the rally.

During recent years, I have been to Candlestick Park many times. In almost every instance, a fight has erupted in the left field stands. However not once did this fight, irrelevant to the game on the field, ever get precedant over the ball game story in the morning paper.

I have been to concerts at Winterland many times, with many fights there too. A day later, only a review of the performers will appear in the newspaper.

It appears as if the Phoenix is looking for something that will make students pull the paper off the newstand. What better way than to couple a political rally with violence. That is Yellow Journalism.

Dan German
Student Struggle for Israel

Editor,

I wish to amend your statement of November 21's story "Zionist Rally Erupts Into Violence," in which you refer to a "dissident student" equating Zionism with Communism. I realize that the Communists are against Zionism and I am 100 % pro-Israel. The people I was attacked by are to me opportunists who used the rally to in fact smear Israeli and American democracy. After this, however, I am permanently giving up any involvement in politics if all you get is your teeth kicked in by a bunch of sadists.

James Howell

Editor,

Being one of the students who failed the JEPET I wish to comment on the Nov. 20 article in Phoenix.

It seems that with a high number of students failing the test the English department would change something or at least wonder why. I would like to ask that and a few other questions.

How is it that a reader being paid by the hour is paid less when there is a high turnout and a high percentage of fails? Why doesn't the English dept. budget for this test like other state colleges and universities? Who is selected as a reader and how are readers trained? To what standards of grading are the readers trained and who sets these standards? And how is it that more than 50% of students write below junior level and there is apparently nothing being done about it in lower division?

Randall Haynes

PHOENIX
1975

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Doonesbury comes to life at SF State

"There are three ways of keeping in touch with what is going on in Washington. The printed media, the electronic media and the Doonesbury cartoon strip. Not necessarily in that order."

--Gerald Ford

by Jim Sanders

The popular Doonesbury comic strip characters will spring to life this afternoon (Thurs.) in a witty, fun-filled presentation at SF State.

The Doonesbury Revue is a collage of humor which combines the wit of Pulitzer Prize winning cartoonist Garry Trudeau with the writing, acting and dancing abilities of SF State student Don Stitt.

The combination is an effective one, as audiences roar with laughter while the Doonesbury characters poke fun at our American way of life.

Through a series of short skits, the play touches on everything from religion ("Of course I believe in God. Somebody must be to blame") to women's liberation ("If men are the enemy, I'm defecting") to drugs ("I never smoke marijuana. It leads to communism").

By laughing at society's attitudes, the play forces you to laugh at yourself. And this is precisely the purpose, according to Stitt.

"We try to make people take a good look at themselves," he said. "The play is meant to ask questions about the purpose of such things as life and love."

Stitt points out that about half the dialogue was written by himself, and the other half was lifted from the Doonesbury comic strip, with consent from Universal Press Syndicate.

The setting for the play is the SF State campus, and frequent mention is made of the school's buildings ("You're about as attractive as the new Student Union") and the attitudes of its students ("I can remember when school was a riot").

Stitt is quick to explain why he chose to write about this campus.

"When Trudeau first started writing his Doonesbury strip, he was attending Yale and his comics captured the flavor of the campus. I wanted to do the same thing, but with SF State rather than Yale."

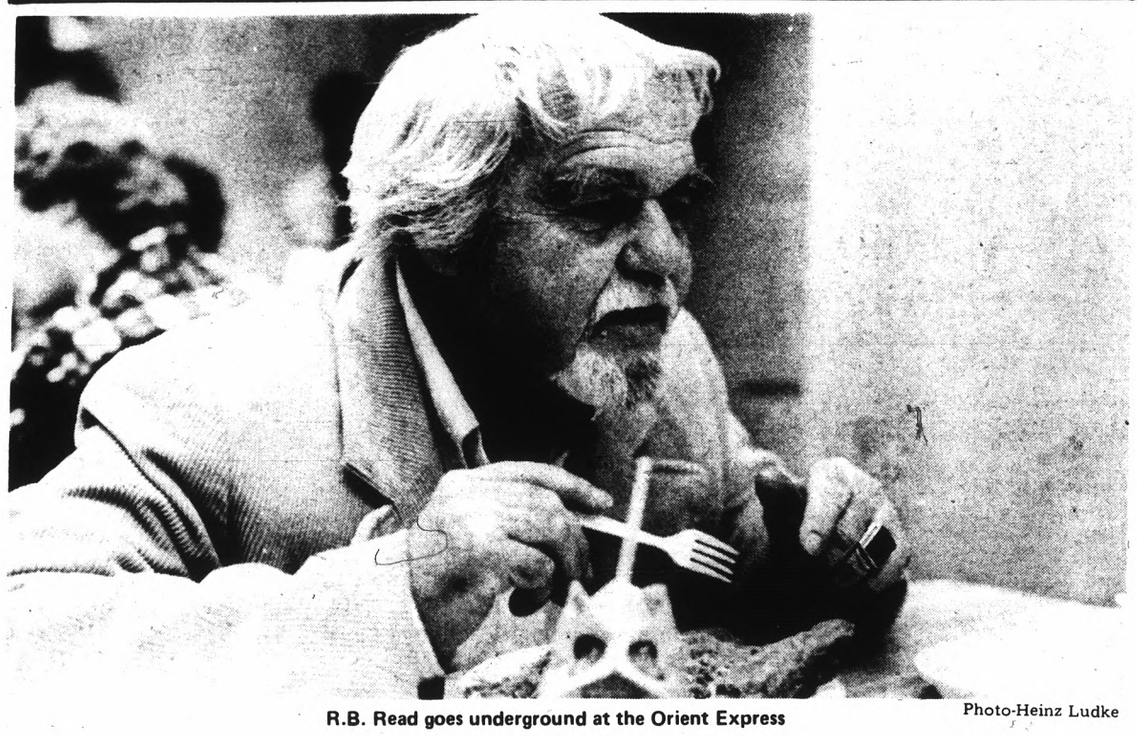
Although Stitt's play concentrates on social rather than political issues, he uses the same characters that have become famous through the Doonesbury strip.

These include such American stereotypes as the women's liberationist, the dumb football player, the sexy cheerleader, the mad chemist, the hip priest, and a marijuana-smoking, Spanada-drinking maniac appropriately nicknamed Zonker.

The confrontations and unlikely friendships that spring from these stereotypes are what makes the play both hilarious and heartwarming.

The cast includes Nancy O'Connor as Nichole, Geoff Fontaine as Mike, Steve Coats as Crazy Bernie, Jon Henn as the Priest, Bob Kip as B.D. Rick Simas as Mark, Bernadette Scheid as Boopsie and Don Stitt as Zonker.

Sometimes outrageous and always unpredictable, the play is a beautiful way to spend an afternoon. It will be shown from 12:30 to 1:45 p.m. today (Dec. 4) in Creative Arts 104. There is no admission charge.



R.B. Read goes underground at the Orient Express Photo-Heinz Ludke

Gourmet tests Union food

by Cheryl Carter

R.B. Read, alias the Underground Gourmet, stopped eating his chicken chowmein, looked around, and listened to the noise bounce off the cement walls.

"The Underground Gourmet in an underground garage," he laughed. Then he concentrated on his meal from the recently opened Orient Express, the latest addition to Fenneman Hall's attempt at continental dining.

Read, who visited the Dining Center last semester and had mixed emotions over the food and the setup, was *Phoenix's* guest once again, to see if the newest SF State food could get a better rating.

Looking over the menu, the plumpish Read, his white beard neatly trimmed, decided on Egg Foo Young, but when *The San Francisco Examiner* columnist placed his order he learned the Express had plumb run out.

"I guess they haven't quite gotten all of the little dragons out, have they?" he asked.

Moving to the cashier Read asked if the restaurant used any MSG in its cooking.

"What?" asked the Cashier.

"MSG–Monosodium Glutamate," Read elaborated.

"I don't know what that is," answered the cashier.

"Well, if they don't know what it is, chances are they don't use it," chuckled Read.

He plunged into his heap of chow mein with his plastic fork, saying plastic chopsticks should be offered instead.

"The chow mein's okay; it's not widely loaded with chicken, but it's okay," said Read. "But I'm not sure it's 97 cents okay. Maybe six bits."

The 54-cent eggroll didn't get four stars from Read either, although he said if it had been good, it was darn cheap.

"The Gold Coast is in Africa," remarked Read, referring to the four restaurants on the main floor of Fenneman. "Maybe they serve fried grasshoppers."

But much to Read's dismay, he discovered they don't, after asking the people at restaurant "E" if they sold African food. After looking over the facility and noting the windows didn't open, Read said he had to go outside for some air.

Sitting in front of the Library and puffing on a cigarette, Read reflected on the Fenneman food experience.

"I think it's interesting and commendable that you have a choice. But I'm surprised there isn't a vegetarian restaurant because college people are into that so heavily," said Read.

The added variety of the A,B,C,D setup of the Gold Coast gets an "alright" from the columnist.

"I don't think any of the gimmicks are worth a thing. What counts is quality and price. If you have a giant place that served good food, that's all it needs."

What the restaurants do need, Read said, is to present the food more attractively and bring back some of the social amenities of dining.

"When I was in college, we had tables for six and a nice sit-down lunch with napkins and cloth tablecloths. The large numbers here doesn't necessitate losing that kind of atmosphere," said Read. "In that way I prefer the Dining Center.

"It's not a pleasant looking environment. I'd take the food and eat it outside rather than eat in one of those underground areas that should be used for storage space."

What is Read's overall reaction to Fenneman Hall?

"It's not a Northern California building," said Read, as he gave the towers a critical look. "It might be great in Alaska to go in during the summer to get away from the mosquitoes and in the winter to keep warm, but not here. It's a real weirdo."

Boogying without the booze

by Andy Shapiro

For the person under 21, trying to find a discotheque or nightclub to dance at can be frustrating. Most discotheques sell liquor and thus will not allow minors in the door.

One "underage" SF State student called over a dozen nightclubs and discotheques in San Francisco to find out if he could get in. The answer was no. In a last desperate attempt, he dialed information (411) and asked the operator if she knew any dance places for people under 21. She recommended a club in Oakland called *The Lion's Backyard.*

The club, located near the Oakland airport, was pretty lively on the Saturday night the student went there. One had to push his way through at least 60 people to get to the dance floor, which was lit by psychedelic and strobe lights.

But the band there was good. The contemporary soul, rock and jazz music they played got people on the dance floor and if one came to the club unaccompanied, there were plenty of girls around willing to dance (lots of guys too).

Admission to *The Lion's Backyard* open to 1:30 most nights, is $2 but the drinks, 7-Up and Coke, cost 75 cents a glass.

The atmosphere of the club is friendly, and one doesn't have to worry much about fist-fights, stabbings or rude drunks disturbing one's evening. Overall, *The Lion's Backyard* is an exciting way to brighten up a dull evening, and one will have a good time despite the heat and crowds.

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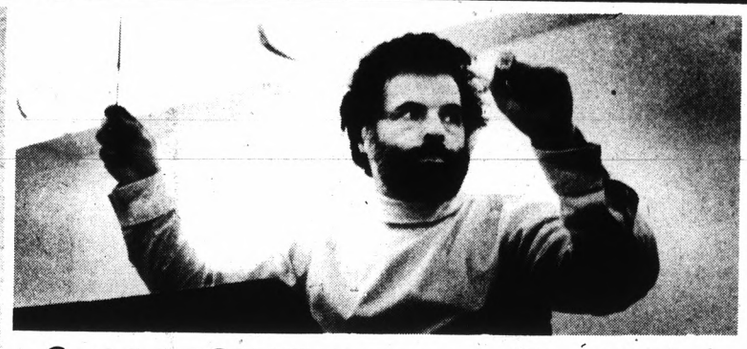

Concert: Contemporary Italian Music

Professor Herbert Bielawa (shown above) directing the Pro Musica Nova players for their December 11th, 8 p.m. concert at Knuth Hall. Shown here are Jon Lancelle (left), John Harpster (right), and Deborah Donaldson (below).

The concert playing 20th century works by Antonio Veretti, Goffredo Petrassi, Luigi Dallapiccola, Niccolo Luciano Berio, includes two guest soloists, Anna Carol Duddley, soprano and Patrick Neve, tenor. Also featured are Faculty members Wilbur Sudmeier, solo trombone, and Paul Renzi, flautist.

Tickets available at the Creative Arts Box Office are $2.00 general admission and $1.00 for students. For further information call 585:7174.

PHOTOS: TONY REMINGTON

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Notes

CRAFTS FAIR

The student activities crafts fair is on Wednesday, Dec. 10 in the Fenneman Hall basement. Handmade jewelry, leather goods, stained glass and various other Christmas gifts will be on sale.

SNOOPY

The new musical based on the comic strip *Peanuts* will have its premiere at the Little Fox Theatre on Tuesday, Dec. 9. Student discount and student rush tickets will be available. Call 434-4738.

MUSIC

Eugene Gratovich, SF State music faculty member and nationally known violinist, along with Karen Millar, pianist, will present a concert featuring both American and European composers at the Old First Church, Van Ness at Sacramento, on Tuesday, Dec. 9 8:15 p.m. Admission--$1.50.

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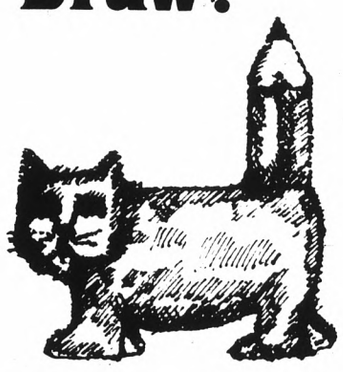

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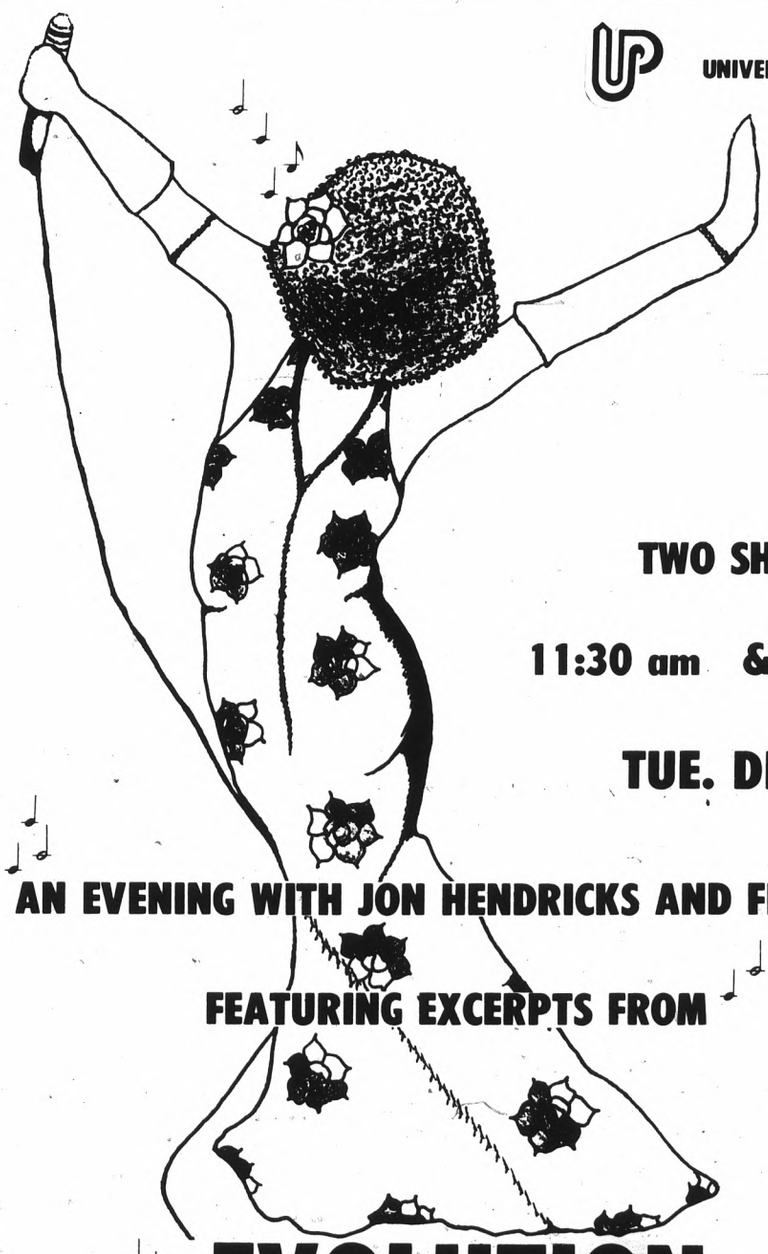

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Photo-Tim Porter

Rip Walker (45) and Bill Cartwright (24) jump center to start the annual 'Battle of San Francisco.'

Powerful USF survives scare, overcomes persistant Gators

by Ben Finnegan

The SF State basketball team proved to its coach, its fans, but most importantly to itself, that it can be a damn good team.

The Gators lost to number 12 ranked USF 109-84 Tuesday, but for awhile it looked like the Gators might gain its first victory ever over the Dons in the 22 game series.

With 2:24 left in the first half the Dons held a precarious 46-43 lead.

Visions of a major upset danced through the heads of the 5,427 spectators at USF Memorial Gym. A loss to SF State would have certainly knocked the Dons out of the top 20 and probably out of Division I basketball as well.

But the Dons took control in the final two minutes of the half and held a nine point lead going into the locker room.

In the first ten minutes of the second half USF went on a runaway tear, opening up an 89-57 lead after the Gators had closed to 57-50.

Rebounding was the key in the game as the Dons held a 69-53 edge in that department. Freshman James Hardy of USF led all rebounders with 19, 11 off the offensive boards. Lance Hartly and Rip Walker were the Gators' top rebounders with 11 and ten respectively.

SF State kept in the game in the first half through the aggressive play of forwards James Gaston and Jerry Lankford. Freshman guard Darryl Burns also looked very good.

Lankford, the Gators leading scorer with 25 points on 11 of 19 from the field, said, "USF is a hell of a team. All week long people were saying USF would blow us out, but we went down in style."

SF State coach Lyle Damon said he was proud of the way his team looked throughout the game.

"I told them before to go as hard as you can go," he said. "We didn't play as good as we could but we played as hard as we could."

The Gators weren't afraid to take it to the Dons. On several occasions they ran on them and drove to the hoop for layups.

Two plays signified the Gators' aggressiveness. Guard Nehemiah Brown had his shot blocked by USF's Bill Cartwright, but came back down the floor to block a shot by the Dons' Allen Thompson. Brown then came back down the court, again drove on Cartwright, but this time drew a foul and sank two free throws.

With six minutes left in the half, Cartwright was on a breakaway when out of nowhere the seven foot center had his shot blocked from behind by the 6-4 Gaston.

The Gators were impressed with the Dons, who have had probably the greatest recruiting drive in history. Three high school all-Americans from last year--Cartwright, Hardy, and Winford "Juice" Boynes--are now at USF.

Right now they have outstanding potential, but they do not seem to have a guard on the team who can take charge like Phil Smith, a former USF star who now starts for the Warriors.

Boynes was the leading scorer with 28 points, which included some spectacular drives.

Boynes, the least publicized of the three frosh stars, said "We have to be ready for anyone. We're improving every game but we have to keep level-headed."

Damon said the game Tuesday proved that "the top-rated teams are human like everyone else."

Walker, the Gators' 6-11 center, said he learned a lot against the Dons. "I really need to play against big, strong people," he said. "I'm realizing now that I'm not the only tall person on the floor."

"I thought he did super," said Damon. "He had some potentially embarrassing moments, but he didn't let it bother him, and that's the important thing."

The Gators are still searching for their first win after opening the season last weekend with losses to Cal State-Bakersfield and Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo. SF State travels north to play Seattle Pacific and Washington State.

6-11 Rip Walker

Nice guy in mean position

by Lester Chang

The old cliche that good guys finish last may very well be true.

Thus far this season, Rip Walker of Gary, Indiana, possibly the brightest basketball prospect and certainly the tallest---he's 6'11"---to come to SF State in recent years, has done little to disprove it.

Walker, an amiable person off court as well as on, was stopped offensively and shut out defensively in Cal-State Bakersfield's sound win over the Gators, 82-64 last Friday evening at SF State. He scored six points and grabbed seven rebounds before fouling out.

Throughout the evening, Walker moved about the court with the motions of an inexperienced player. As yet he hasn't learned to be the domineering force on the floor he knows he can become.

"But he's going to be a good one. He needs time and more weight at his position," said assistant coach Vance DeVost of Walker who weighs only 205 pounds. "Right now he's getting pushed around quite a bit under the boards. Until he realizes it, he won't become aggressive."

Walker is an easy-going gregarious individual who is well liked by his teammates. Head coach Lyle Damon considers him mobile but not aggressive, but with more experience he'll become a polished player.

Walker, 23, says he believes he has what it takes to be successful although only having played one year of collegiate ball at Boise State University.

What bothers Walker is that "nobody here (SF State) seems too interested in basketball. It affects me. Where I'm from, people fill the stands and are jammed from wall to wall to watch basketball. A player needs some gratification you know."

The gratification he has received has come from within. He has spent the whole year in preparation for this season. But there have been shortcomings.

"While my knowledge of basketball has grown, my problem still is that I think too much on court," he said. "Often times I spend a good part of the game trying to read the defense and listen to the coaches instructions at the same time. I sometimes am more reflex-oriented when I should be initiating action."

Basketball however is still rather new to him. "I learned to play basketball after graduation from high school," he said. "I didn't play high school ball because all my friends said I should because of my height. I didn't want to do what people told me."

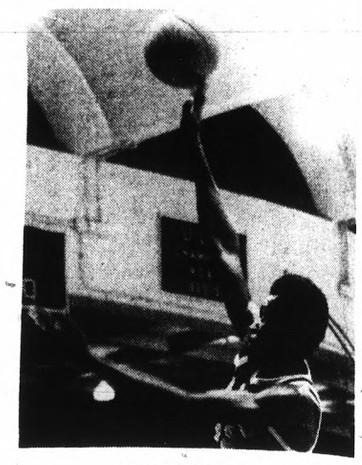
Perhaps it was this sense of independence that almost set Walker in the wrong direction.

"During and after high school, I was always fighting and getting into trouble. I got in fights for the hell of it. But basketball disciplined me and reminds me that hatred, physical violence don't necessarily have to be a part of my life."

Last year several problems made life almost unbearable for him. He was in a strange town and he was having trouble adjusting to the problems a new place presents.

"Then coach Damon met me and showed interest in not only me as a player but a person. Damon is a hell of a dude. If not for him, I probably would have left State," Walker said.

"He has taught me to play smarter defense, the necessity to go to the bucket whenever the occasion arises.



RIP WALKER
Gators' Big Man

That was something totally unstressed at Boise State University. They weren't improving my skills as a player. I have more confidence in myself now," he said.

"I usually play better defense against people of the sameheight. Usually against smaller opponents, I don't put out as much. My problem is that I like people. Maybe it's a problem I take onto court. But that's me."

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Photo-Tim Porter

Jerry Lankford, the Gators' leading scorer with 25 points, lays one in against USF's seven foot center Bill Cartwright.

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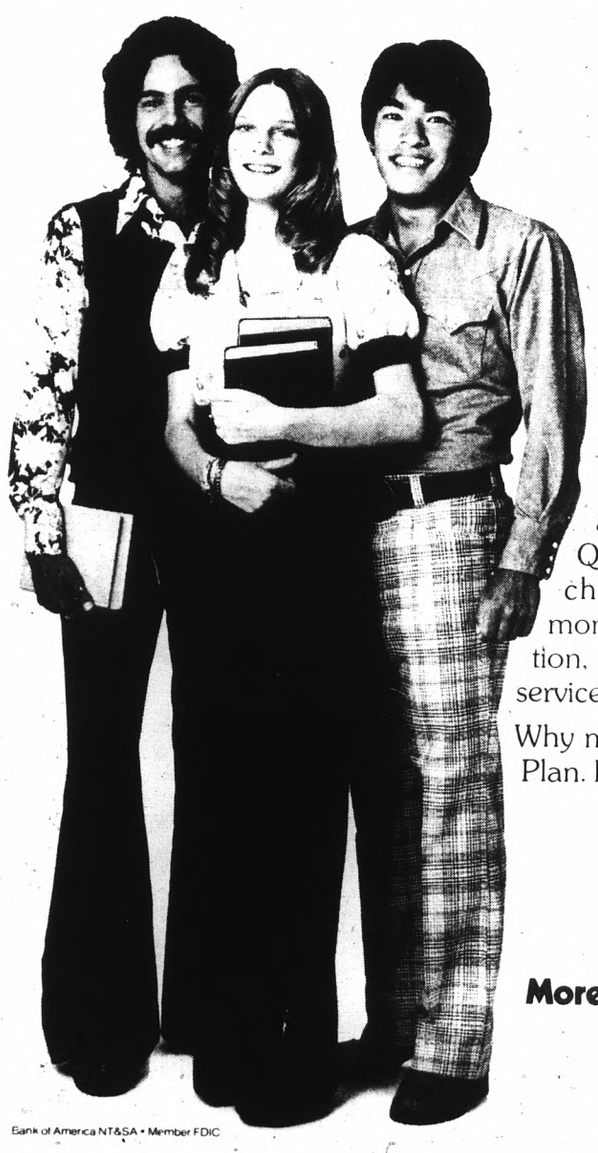

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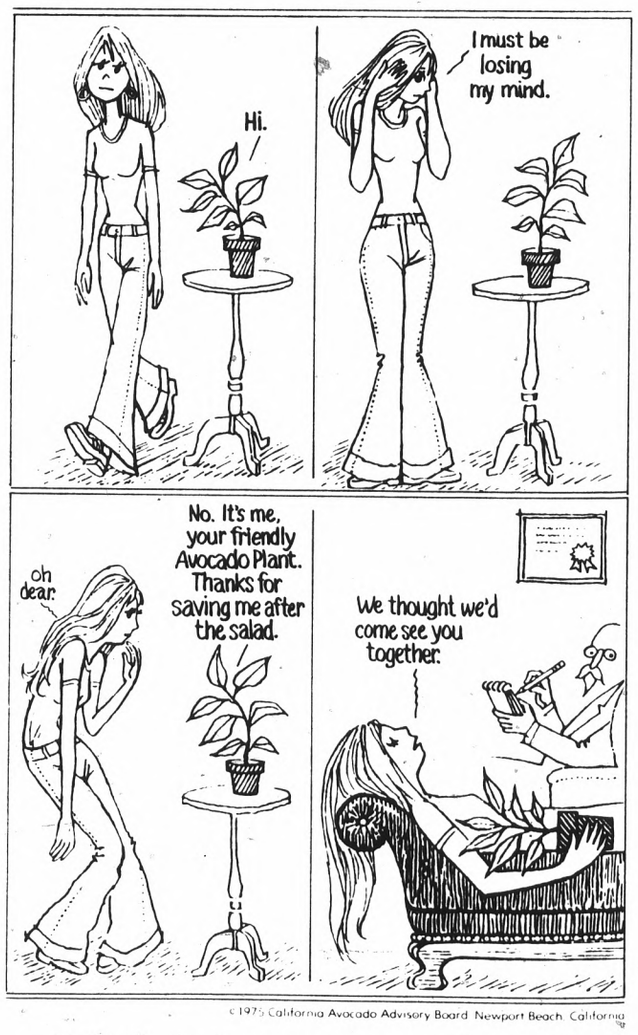
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INSIDE EVERY CALIFORNIA AVOCADO THERE'S A FREE TREE. AND SOMEONE TO TALK TO.

Bowlmania

Illogic, greed, just name it

by Ben Finnegan

Bowl games. They are getting ridiculous and disgusting.

Every year, the American sports fan is bombarded with numerous bowl games named after fruits that by now are probably banned as causes of cancer. The people who watch all these games are probably sick enough to start with. There are just too many bowl games.

The bowl games no longer have any meaning. For a bowl game to have meaning there should be a championship on the line. Teams should have to qualify to get to a bowl game as the Pac-8 and Big 10 have had to do for so many years to get into the Rose Bowl.

As it is now all a school has to do is campaign and someone will create a bowl game for it to play in. For years this is exactly how most southern teams have found their way into such winners as the Tangerine Bowl or the Liberty Bowl.

Most players do not want to play in the minor bowl games but they must go to please the alumni who can impress their "buddies" at cocktail parties with tales of old alma mater. If a player refuses to go, his scholarship is revoked.

I'm not suggesting that bowl games should be done away with, but the NCAA should try to put some meaning back into bowl games. Somehow seeing a fifth-place team like USC in a bowl negates all the meaning of that game.

For years there has been a need for a playoff to decide what team in Division I (major college teams) is the national champion. The NCAA has vetoed any move for a playoff saying it would take too much time and extend into basketball season. What the NCAA officials really are afraid of is losing money by having to eliminate bowl games. However, playoff-bowl games would generate the same or more revenue.

The bowl games would be a perfect playoff system. Divisions II and III have used bowl games as playoffs, with the championship of Division II being decided at the Camellia Bowl in Sacramento. Certain teams qualify for the playoffs and go through the elimination process in a series of bowl games conducted in a fashion similar to the playoffs system used in pro football.

Thus the contant bickering over who is number one will finally be done away with once and for all. People still argue over who was the top team decades ago.

Division I should follow this example. The NCAA should decide at the start of the year which conference champions should automatically qualify (probably the Pac-8, Big 10, Southwest, Southeast, and Big 8). At the end of the year the other three teams would be selected from the best independents, minor conference champions and major conference runner-ups. These latter teams should have their qualification determined by their record and the quality of their schedule.

So instead of most bowl games being meaningless, they would become very important. The Sugar, Gator, Fiesta, and Peach Bowls could be quarterfinal bowl-playoffs. The winners in those four games would meet the following week in the Orange and Cotton Bowls. The national championship would come the next week with the winners meeting in the Rose Bowl.

I pick the Rose Bowl for the national championship because the stadium is the largest, the weather the best, and it is the oldest of all the bowl games.

These playoffs would start the third weekend in December (after finals at most schools) and the second round would be on the fourth weekend. The championship game could in all probability be scheduled on New Year's Day, thus keeping the tradition in the game.

There are obviously flaws in the system and it may not be the answer, but I would enjoy it far more that watching North Carolina play Florida in the Nothing Bowl.

Grapplers go for five in a row

by Phil Weidinger

It's a physical skill endeavor using the Greco-Roman and school styles.

No, those aren't the ingredients of an exotic love dance performed at some dive on Broadway, but rather the techniques coach Allen Abraham tries to instill into his 1975-76 wrestling team.

It's a team that will be competing for an unprecedented fifth straight Far Western Conference championship, and has been SF State's only consistent winner in varsity athletic competition.

For the past seven years, SF State has boasted one of the top small college wrestling teams in the country. Considering that the school spends no money to recruit promising wrestlers, that's quite a feat. But year-in, year-out, the Gators prove to be winners, thanks to Al Abraham.

Abraham attended school here from 1958-1962, played football and wrestled. He acquired his teaching credential and Masters, returned in 1964 and helped out in the wrestling program. The next year he went to Columbia University for his doctorate and coached wrestling and football.

He returned to SF State in 1965 to become head wrestling coach and has held that position since. In those ten years, his teams have won seven league titles and have finished no lower than fourth. Last season his team finished fifth in the nation in Division II competition (schools that offer some scholarships; although SF State doesn't), and in 1969 they finished sixth.

Abraham credits his recruiting success for various reasons. "When I first came to SF State to coach, wrestling wasn't that popular. There weren't that many schools that had wrestling programs. We did, so people who were interested came here," said Abraham.

A good reputation has also helped get wrestlers out to SF State. Former pupils of Abraham's who are now high school teachers recommend SF State to interested students.

But the biggest reason for the wrestling teams' success is Abraham himself.

His coaching philosophy is "to try to make it enjoyable. I enjoy it myself, and I think it rubs off on them. I want them to have good feelings about wrestling and themselves. I feel that's my responsibility."

People that know Abraham, like him. Former and present students that have had him for a class, the men that have wrestled on his teams, and his coaching peers, all admire and respect him.

Athletic Director Paul Rundell talked about Abraham: "Well, the record speaks for itself. He's one of the top five or ten wrestling coaches in the country, and probably the best in California.

"He has great rapport with young men. He does an outstanding job teaching fundamentals of wrestling, but he also takes a personal interest in his wrestler. He helps them with their programming and advises and councils them. I don't know where we'd be without him," said Rundell.

Can SF State make it five in a row?

Abraham says it may be a frustrating season. Three of his top wrestlers from last season including all-American Lloyd Teasley are not returning and the squad is left with little experience.

Among those thow look promising are Alex Gonzales, a national champion in the 126 pound category last year; Kevin Morford, a two time defending cahmpion in the FWC; Gerry Esses, a junion transfer from Seattle Pacific College; and Freshman Hector Vargas, who received an outstanding wrestler award in the 150 pound category at a quadrangle meet where the Gators placed third last week.

There are ten different wrestling classes, or divisions, broken down into weight ranging from 118 pounds to 350 pounds.

But Abraham just isn't depending upon a few. "Anything can happen out there," he said. "Anyone on the team can help us win. If we get a little experience and hang in there we might make it."

Assistant coach Kip Herren is more optimistic. "We should be in the top five in the nation by the end of the season," he said.

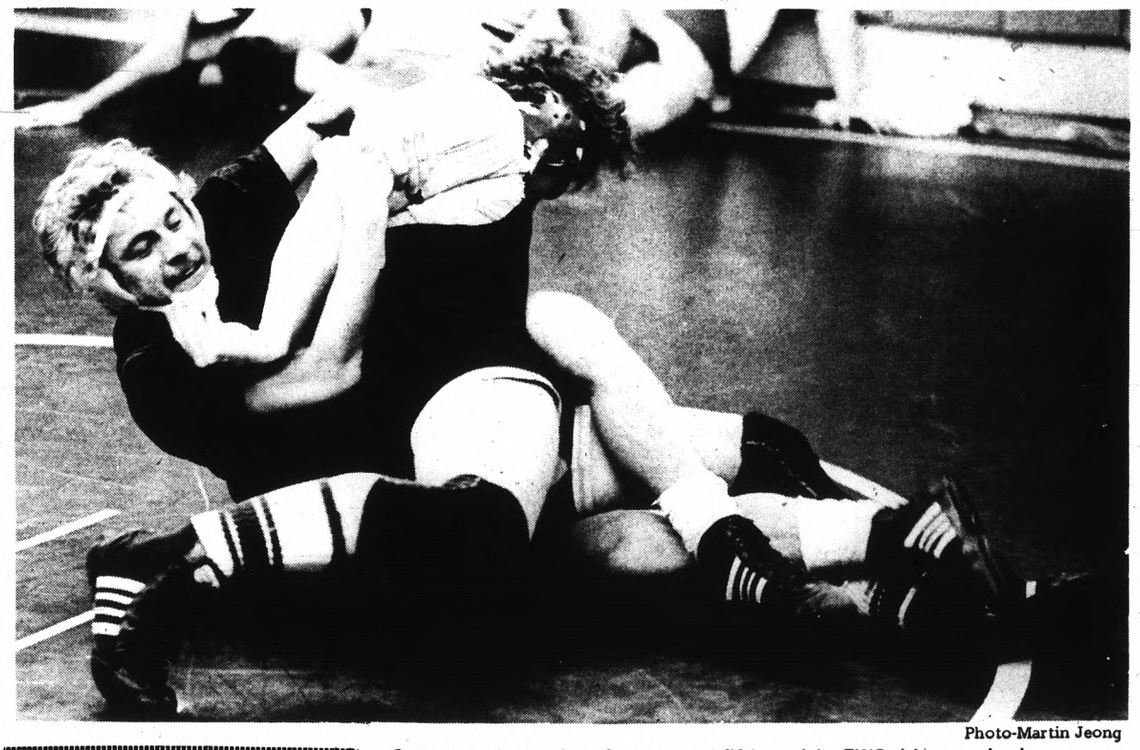


Photo-Martin Jeong

Gator wrestlers, going after a record fifth straight FWC title, practice in preperation for upcoming season.

Schedule

BASKETBALL
Sat., Dec. 6 Seattle Pacific. Away 8 p.m.
Wed., Dec. 10 Washington State Away 8 p.m.

WRESTLING
Thurs., Dec. 4 Sacramento State. Here 7:30 p.m.
Sat., Dec. 6 San Jose Invitational. All day.
Mon., Dec. 8 Hayward State. Here 7:30 p.m.

Swimmers close season with NorCal meet

This Friday and Saturday, December 5 and 6, SF State will be the host school for the Northern California Women's Swimming Championships. Twelve schools, 11 from California along with Nevada-Reno will compete.

The meet will start at 12 noon on Friday and at 8:30 a.m. on Saturday.

The SF State swim team closed out its dual meet season by beating Santa Clara 85-49 and losing to San Jose State 94-42. SF State's record was 2-6 with its wins coming over Santa Clara and Nevada-Reno.

Coach Connie Birkie said the top individuals on the team were Patty Furrier in the butterfly and the backstroke; Karen Ferrari in the backstroke; Ann Pendleton in the freestyle; and Ada Louie in the breast stroke.

On - Campus Interviewer
Interstate Commerce Commission
Tariff Examiner and Transportation Analyst Trainee
Postions In Washington, D.C. Start at $8,925 or $11,046
December 5, 1975 Placement Center

'We should all be concerned about the future because we will have to spend the rest of our lives there.'
C.F. Kettering
Ecumenical House
190 Denslowe Dr.
ECUMENICAL HOUSE
333-4920 NEWMAN CENTER

Help A Kid Learn To Read....
TUTOR READING
English 645 **3 Units**
Center For Reading Improvement
Psy. 237 469-1487

You Save ALL Ways When you shop One-Stop at Westlake Shopping Center
★ SAVE TIME
★ SAVE GAS
★ SAVE MONEY
★ SAVE ENERGY
Westlake Shopping Center
John Daly Blvd. at Lake Merced Blvd.
Daly City, CA
94105

Air Force ROTC...The college scholarship program with fringe benefits.

Some people might need to be coaxed with more than a full college scholarship to join the Air Force ROTC. So, if free tuition, lab and incidental fees aren't enough . . . the Air Force offers a monthly allowance of $100.00, tax-free, in your junior and senior years.
And free flying lessons to those qualified provide the most exciting fringe benefit of all.
Interested?
Contact DEPARTMENT OF AEROSPACE STUDIES
at PSYCHOLOGY 115 PHONE 1191/1192
Find Yourself A Scholarship In Air Force ROTC.

BACKWORDS

Weather and wit with Freddie Meyer

by Jim Sullivan

The short gray-haired man came down the stairs of his modest Sunset district home. He opened the front gate, holding on to the leash of his three-year-old boxer dog.

"Hello, hello," he said. "I'll put Charger in the car; then we can talk."

Charger barked the whole time at the reporter and photographer, but obediently hopped into the car on command and shut up.

"Charger is friendly, he just gets excited," said the man then laughing.

That laugh is very familiar to most people who listen to KSFO radio, 560 on the AM dial. It's the hearty laugh of Freddie Meyer, the weatherman.

Meyer calls KSFO three times a day with live weather reports spiced with funny jokes.

He prides himself on precision not only in predicting weather, but in his whole behavior. He can recall without a blink events dating back years in his life.

Meyer's interest in weather began at a young age.

"When I was six or seven my mother gave me an astronomy book that had one section on weather," he said. "I enjoyed reading it and it's always remained my hobby."

His past hobby is now his life.

After serving as a Navy weather officer in World War II, Meyer retained his hobby by working with instruments he set up in his house.

One day in 1958, Meyer noticed a thunderstorm coming in to the Bay Area. The weather bureau hadn't predicted it.

So, he phoned his favorite radio station, KSFO, with the news. The thunderstorm came and the disc jockey gave credit for an accurate prediction to "some guy named Freddie out in the Sunset".

From then until 1964, Meyer phoned in his weather report to the radio station every day. It was copied down and read on the air by a disc jockey.

In 1964, disc jockey Dan Sorkin asked Meyer to do his weather report live on the air. He's been doing it since.

Meyer's reports are aired at 7:40 a.m. on the Jim Lange Show, at 12:34 p.m. on the Russ Syracuse Show, and at 6:30 p.m. on the Rick Cimino Show.

After each report, he and the disc jockey exchange jokes. A total of fifteen jokes a week.

"Sometimes they get pretty corny," said Meyer.

His favorite joke is one he made up himself.

"Charger and I were walking through Golden Gate Park and heard two rabbits having a conversation. One rabbit said to the other, 'This won't take long, did it?'" He closed his eyes and chuckled.

FREDDIE MEYER, KSFO weatherman with his sunshine recorder which he claims is the only one of its kind in the Bay Area. Photo-Martin Jeong

Meyer's practice of calling exactly on time has earned him a reputation for promptness.

"He's the most punctual man in the world," said KSFO morning man, Jim Lange. He's always within twenty seconds of air time.

"I had a surprise party for my wife once," said Lange, "and the guests were to come at four o'clock. Freddie showed up at three with Charger.

"Oh, and one more thing," said Lange. "He's quite a ladies man."

Meyer has never married and refuses to state his age. Safely speaking he looks between 50 and 65.

"If I'm not thinking about weather, I'm either walking Charger or thinking about girls." He chuckled.

Meyer doesn't always have a girl friend, but Charger, his fifth boxer, is an obvious part of his life. A photo of his last boxer, Chief, hangs in his hallway. An ashtray with an attached gold, ceramic boxer sits on his living room table.

"I like boxers," said Meyer, "because they can take care of themselves but they're fun to be around."

Meyer's house is a small weather station. His roof is equipped with instruments to measure wind speed and direction, a special rain drain which leads to his kitchen for measurement, and he has a sunshine recorder which, according to Meyer, is the only one in the Bay Area.

The fireplace mantle in his living room holds various weather measuring instruments. Below it is the phone from which Meyer makes his daily calls to the disc jockeys.

Since 1967, he has forecasted for subscribing construction companies to assist them in their building schedules.

Meyer now has about $7000 worth of equipment.

"No other weatherman on TV or radio has this kind of equipment," boasted Meyer.

This equipment enables him to predict 30 day forecasts.

"I'll probably be predicting weather to the end," he said.

Meyer showed the visitors down the stairs, and proceeded to get Charger.

He led him out of the car and immediately Charger resumed his barking barrage at the intruders.

"Really, he's friendly," said Meyer.

The weatherman then turned and went back into his house to prepare the next forecast, with Charger at his side.

A peep show and little more

BROADWAY

by Andy Shapiro

The steady down-pour of rain did little to dull the bright lights of the Broadway nightclubs and sex parlours. Two SF State students walked slowly down the well-known street, hoping to perk up an otherwise blase evening. Later they put together a list of things to do there, based on how much money one wants to spend.

They found the cheapest and most aggressive way to have fun on Broadway is to go to the quarter arcade, appropriately called, "Games People Play". This arcade boasts several air hockey and pinball machines, shooting galleries, and computer games. There is even a game where one can test her (or his) karate skills.

For the person who eats to counter boredom, there are plenty of Broadway sandwich restaurants, whose only claim to fame are the odd assortment of people who dine or work there.

With a lot of money, one can skip the sandwiches and arcade, and go to a nightclub. Most of the nightclubs are the same and all offer semi-nude girls dancing on stage to overbearing music. One has to buy two outrageously over-priced drinks in order to see the show: a glass of beer costs $1.50, a coke costs $1.

The club doormen, or barkers, will usually let one peep in to see 30 seconds of the show for free and for most that's enough time to get an eyeful.

Broadway also has a couple of dancing places, one blasting out soul music and the other playing more traditional rock.

At these dance clubs a guy doesn't have to be embarrassed if he ends up dancing with another man.

On a more exotic note, one can go to the Arab belly-dancing night club. Usually the belly-dancers (all women) are attractive and dance skillfully.

They don't take off their garments, but they tend to be more entertaining than the so-called dancers in other Broadway night spots.

The most arousing or disgusting thing a guy can do on Broadway (all depending where his head is at), is visit the "Houses of Pleasure", or places advertizing sex and erotica. One is lured into these "bordellos" either by the fast-talking doormen, or barkers, or the women with their skirts hiked up to somewhere near their belly buttons. Once one is inside, the ladies will try to persuade him to go into the "backroom" with one of them, for a fee, naturally. Fees range from $5 to $25 and some of the ladies like big tips.

The students wanted to know exactly what would happen in the backroom. The ladies answers were ambiguous, replying that they would "fulfill their desires", "have a party", and "get it on".

The students left in the heat of curiosity, but not before they found out that one of the women in that "bordello" is a psychology major at SF State. The woman had looked too young and too pretty to be working in a "house of erotica" as a career.

The sex shops have their own quarter arcade--the "peek" movies. Twenty-five cents will buy one of any two-minute lurid scenes she (or he) wants to see. Every person gets his own private booth and movie machine.

There are also several theatres which show full-length hard-core films. The admission price ranges around $3.

After one tires of sex, food and quarter machines, there are several plant, antique, and gift shops to browse through on nearby streets.

Look above the roofs of the nightclubs and one will see the beautiful houses that rest on the cliff overlooking Broadway. It's nice to walk up the quiet streets leading up to these homes.

The most exciting aspect of all is telling one's friends what she (or he) saw on Broadway that day. Everyone boasts of seeing a new freak walking down that street.

Broadway is the stomping grounds of those who are either bored, hardup, curious, destitute, fun-loving or in town for the first time. In fact if a guy walks down that street wearing long hair (flowers are optional) and patched jeans, he might get his picture taken by a tourist who wants to show his friends and family a "native" (or at least resident) San Franciscan.

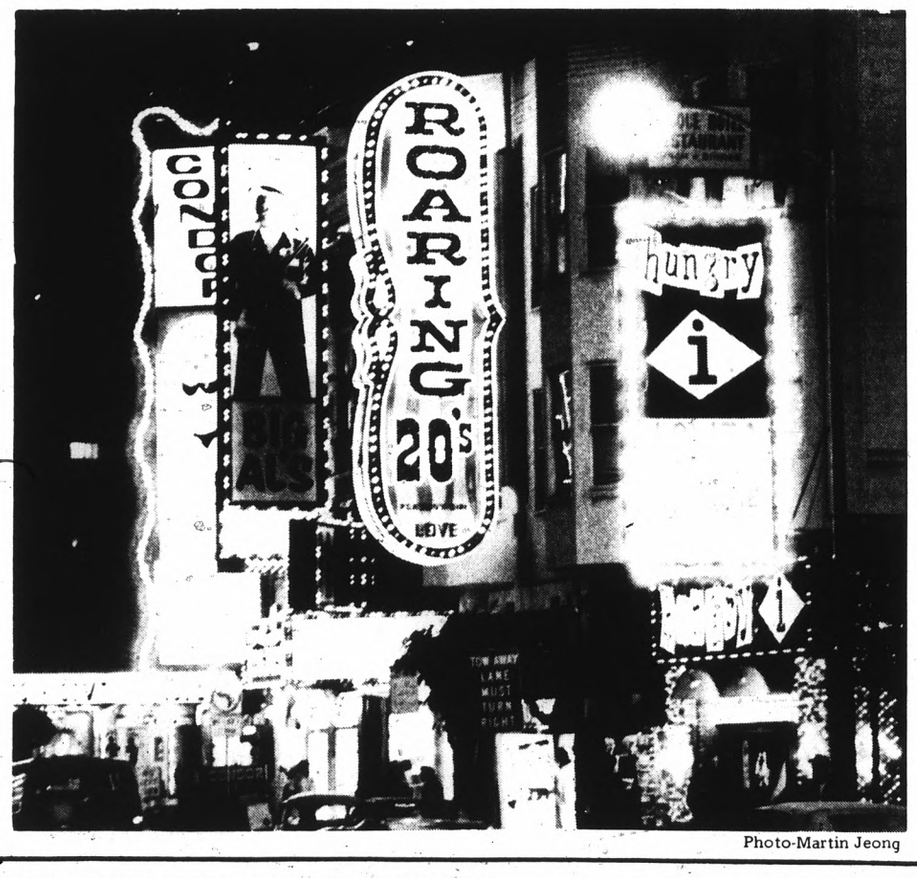
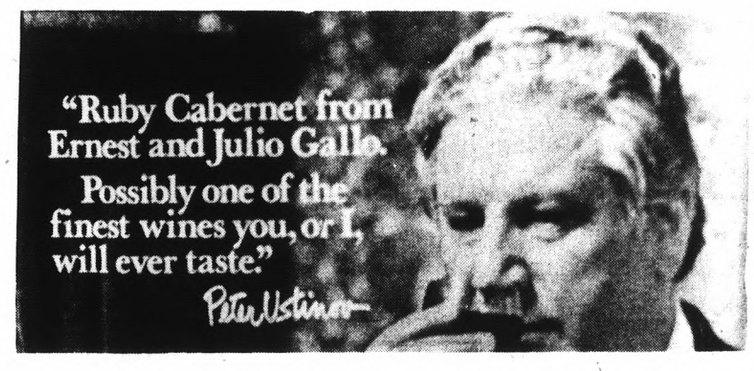


Photo-Martin Jeong

Selling celebrities: A touch of class



by Jack Svirsky

World renowned photographer Candice Bergen uses a Polaroid SX-70, not a Nikon? Astounding! Peter Ustinov, that suave, sophisticated European, drinks Gallo red wine?

Well they had better. According to a guideline set down by the Federal Trade Commission in May of this year an ". . . advertisement for cigars shows a picture of a well-known entertainer holding a lighted cigar. In fact, the entertainer does not smoke cigars, but posed for the picture only because of compensation paid to him by the cigar manufacturer.

"The advertisement conveys the impression that the entertainer actually uses the cigars, and this would be a deceptive endorsement of the cigars by the entertainer."

In other words, if a celebrity is shown using a product in an advertisement, he had better use it at home.

This guideline does not have the force of law, but puts the advertisers on notice that violations will be prosecuted under the FTC's general sanctions against unfair and deceptive practices. A violation can result in a fine of up to $10,000. As of yet, no appropriate punishment has been devised for the celebrities involved.

The question immediately arises as to what constitutes a celebrity. To some people George Fenneman is one, but unless one watches the reruns of *You Bet Your Life*, Fenneman's just another pretty face.

Or what about Barbara Hale, who does a commercial for Amana, or Roger Bowen, for Libby canned vegetables? There is no question that Yul Brynner, who is pictured in an ad for Lauder's Scotch, is a celebrity, or that Joe DeMaggio (for Mr. Coffee) is a celebrity, but who the hell is Ann Blythe, the "celebrity" in the Hostess commercials?

Or can commercials create the celebrity? What about Rodney Allen Rippy? Now that he's become a celebrity for plugging Jack-in-the-Box, does he really have to eat there?

Then there is Don Rickles, who stars in a series of National Car Rentals commericals and ads. In them he portrays an abusive customer. Is he considered a celebrity endorsing the company, or is he just an actor playing a part, like hundreds of other people in various commercials?

Advertisers say they can work comfortably with the terms of the guideline and that it will not affect their ad campaigns to any great extent, if at all.

The only effect that is clearly evident is that it has put an end to such outrageous advertisements as the Beauty Mist pantyhose one in which Joe Namath is shown wearing pantyhose. Otherwise, that swinging ladies man, Joe Namath, would really have to wear them in the huddle. If he didn't, the advertiser would be liable for deceptive and fraudulent advertising.

According to the San Francisco office of the FTC no advertiser has been charged or prosecuted, as of yet, for violating this guideline.

In the future, we may be treated to advertisements in which the celebrity says, "Hi, I'm Rock Timber. I don't use this product, but it's great and if I did use such a product, this is the one I'd use." This would satisfy the guideline and get the celebrity's face in front of the public.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UNIVERSITY PRODUCTIONS

Leila & Friends will play in the South Pyramid of Fenneman Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 9, 12:30-1:30 p.m. Admission is free.

MUSIC

On Dec. 8, Michael Joseffor will be featured on harpsichord and on Dec. 9, Johnathan Licht will be featured on folk guitar and piano, from 5-7 p.m. in the Victorian Coffee Galley located in the sub-basement level of Fenneman Hall. Admission is free.

WOODSTOCK

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 11 and 12, University Productions will be presenting the film *Woodstock*. It will be shown on Thursday at 4 and 7:30 p.m. and on Friday at 7:30 p.m. in HLL 154. Admission is $1.00.

JUDO TOURNEY

A judo tournament will be held at SF State on Dec. 5th in GYM 200 from 12 to 2 p.m. The tournament is sponsored by the judo club. Entrants can pick up forms from tournament director Peter Ng or any judo instructor. Peter Ng can be reached in GYM 212 from 12 to 2 p.m. Thursdays.

NEUROSCIENCE

The SF State Neuroscience Society is presenting A Symposium on Consciousness, featuring Dr. Charles Tart, "ESP and Altered States" and Dr. Joe Kamiya, "Developments in Biofeedback". The symposium is on Friday, Dec. 12 at 8 p.m. in Blakeslee Room on the top floor of Physical Science Building.

Admission is $2.00 general and $1.00 student. A reception at The Red Chimney will follow.

VOLLEYBALL

SF State volleyball club is sponsoring a promotion exhibition on Tuesday, Dec. 9 at 7 p.m. in Gym 200. There will be matches between the men's team and the women's team.

CANCEL

Sgt. Leonard Matlovich has cancelled his speaking engagement at SF State previously scheduled for Monday, Dec. 8.

JOB HUNTING?

The Extension Service is offering a class entitled "Life/Workshop: A Practical Program for Job Hunters and Career Changers." It meets Friday evening Dec. 5, all day Staurday, Dec. 6 and Wednesday evening, Dec. 10 in HLL 156.

The Extension fee is $30. To register call the Extension Office at 469-1373.

THE BLUES

"An Evening with Jon Hendricks and Friends", featuring excerpts from "Evolution of the Blues" will be presented on Tuesday, Dec. 9 at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. in the McKenna Theatre, Creative Arts Bldg. Advance tickets on sale Dec. 1-5 at the McKenna Bos Office. Admission is $3.00 general, $2.00 student.

VARIETY SHOW

The First Annual Semi-Phantazmogorical Variety Show will be presented on Friday, Dec. 5, 12-1 p.m. in Gym 217.

PHOTO I.D.

The Student Photo I.D. service will be closed for the remainder of the Fall semester. It will re-open at the start of the Spring semester. Students with questions or problems concerning Photo I.D. should call 469-1613.

GAY DANCE

"Don We Now Our Gay Apparel" is the theme of the Christmas dance sponsored by the Gay Academic Union on Dec. 5 in the Thoroughfaire of Fenneman Hall.

Admission is free and ID is required. (Over 18). Food service will be catered by Scandia Deli.

LECTURE

The Russian Program and the National Slavic Honor Society, Dobro Slovo presents Rev. George Benigsen lecturing on "Icons and Images" on Wednesday, Dec. 10 at 7 p.m. in HLL 130.

Admission is free and refreshments will be served.

POETRY

The Intersection Poetry Series is continuing every Tuesday night at 756 Union St., San Francisco. On Dec. 9 Joanna Drucker, Michael Wolfe and Steve Ratiner will be featured. The program begins at 8:30 p.m. and a donation is requested.

WOMEN'S CENTER

A Women's Art show with multi-media works for sale, pleasure and appreciation will be held Dec. 8-10, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Blakelee Conference Room, Physical Science Building.

LESBIANS

The Lesbian Caucus meets on Mondays from 3 to 4 p.m. at the Ecumenical House.

MUSICIANS

The Women's Center is presenting women's music on Friday, Dec. 12, from 12 to 2 p.m. in Tower Room II in Fenneman Hall. Program will include "The Jewish Lesbian Gang" singers, "LesbiAnashim" dancers and Joanie Becker, performer.

PLANNING

Program Planning is the topic of discussion at a meeting sponsored by the Women's Center on Dec. 8 at noon in rooms B114 and B115 of Fenneman Hall.

HELP

Volunteers are needed for next semester at the Women's Center.

Literate thieves cost Library $50,000 annually

by John Banta and Pat Konley

Despite the installation of a $50,000 security system, library books are still being ripped off at an alarming rate. According to SF State Library Director Frank A. Schneider, the problem is as bad as it's ever been.

Currently it's costing the Library $50,000 a year to replace the stolen books.

Everyday I walk in this building I see the futility of it all. The thieves are ripping the heart out of the system," lamented Schneider.

While individuals have been responsible for a significant number of missing books, a library source charged that "over 5,000 books which have been missing for more than one year are in the hands of faculty members."

"There are three or four faculty members who have at least 200 overdue books each," the source added.

Schneider declined to comment on this allegation.

Leo Young, Dean of Humanities, acknowledged that this is a problem on campus. He said he has seen lists of overdue books that some instructors have in their possession.

Asked if the figure of 200 seemed accurate he replied, "That could be. I saw one list which was quite extensive."

Faculty members enjoy special privileges which allow them to keep library materials for "as long as they need them," said Young.

He defended this right and added "The faculty is a privileged cadre."

It is in the "nature of their profession" that they should have a priority over students regarding library material, according to Young.

But he admitted that "pressure should be brought to bear on those faculty members" who abuse this privilege.

"'No one should hoard any books to deprive others of vital information," said Young.

A recent incident illustrates the enormity of the book theft problem.

Over 400 books stolen from the SF State Library were discovered in a home in Sonoma County last August by San Francisco Public Library officials.

The individual involved had stolen more than 1250 books and was systematically building his own "private" library. In the two or three years the person is suspected of stealing the books, he was never actually caught in the act.

Ironically, the majority of the stolen books dealt with ethics.

Other State College libraries have a theft rate of 0.2-0.5 per cent per yer. But Schneider said "SF State hasn't had a rate like that in five years. It's more, much more, than that," he said.

Schneider estimated it was now around one per cent.

"If the thefts continue at the present rate, and we replaced all the books stolen, we would lose 20 per cent of every annual budget," he said.

Recent budget cuts by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. affecting all 19 California State University and Colleges (CSUC) libraries have already decreased the Library's ability to purchase new materials by 20 per cent.

The installation of the controversial beeper system in July was to play a major part in controlling the continual book losses. Schneider has hoped that the system would eventually pay for itself.

"I thought it was the best system. We studied it for five or six weeks," said Schneider.

But he admitted that "it hasn't been working. The machine did not work for three days last week."

In addition the system has needed servicing seven times since Nov. 1.

The beeper system is supposed to work by magnetically detecting metal strips in the bindings of the books. However, only a fraction of the half a million books are so equipped. Schneider hopes that the rest of the books can be "targeted" by February.

"There are solutions," Schneider said. "Books could be compacted to two floors and the stacks closed to undergraduates."

He added however that this solution would be unacceptable to himself or the student body.

"Enforcement won't work. That machine out there won't do it," Schneider said. "Those who abuse the system will have to learn to appreciate the rights of others to use common materials and self-censor stealing."

WRAP-UP

And so, another semester bites the dust.

Rather than leave our readers back home at the ranch, never knowing the *Phoenix* stories we ran this semester, these brief wrapups will bring the most important stories up to date.

Most of our stories have not yet faded into the sunset. Here is the latest word.

Term Papers

An injunction intended to prevent term paper companies from advertising on college campuses has had little effect, according to Linda

PHOENIX

Volume 17, Number 14 *San Francisco State University* *Thursday, the Eleventh day of December* *MCMLXXV* *Ten pages*

Carcinogens cancerous risk in laboratories

High rate of JEPET failures may require bonehead English

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nply said

Robinson is a member of a committee which is studying a proposal for the entire CSUC system.

"The system's program would not be too different from ours, with just a few differences," said Robinson.

"Under the system's plan, all freshmen would be required to take a state-wide writing proficiency test, and be placed in remedial, regular freshman, or advanced English classes," said Robinson.

"At all campuses six units of composition would be required on the undergraduate level, and each student would be required to pass an essay test after accumulating between 55 and 75 units. If the student didn't pass, he would not be allowed to continue until he did pass."

Robinson's program could go into effect here before the system-wide proposal goes into effect. However, when and if the system-wide proposal takes effect, it would supersede Robinson's SF State program.

Several factors are responsible for the present situation, according to Robinson.

"Obviously, high school instruction is lousy," he said. "There is nothing in the Ryan Act (a legislative measure stipulating qualifications for teachers) which requires teachers to do anything more than pass a composition course. There is no method of certification or training at all. And even when a high school teacher is excellent, he usually faces a tremendous class load."

The English professor also placed some of the blame on faculty members in other disciplines.

"Part of the problem is that there is a tendency for faculty members to give excellent grades to papers which

Continued on Page 4, Col. 6

PHOENIX

SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1975
VOLUME 1, No. 6 — FOUR PAGES

centerfold

Deck the malls

'Tis the month before Christmas and round and about
All the merchants are trying to make folks shell out
From Mom in her curlers to the kids in their Keds
Visions of "Big E's" dance in their heads

TEXT: SANDRA HANSEN

That is, if the folks at the Emporium have anything to say about it.

"A Christmas breakfast," an Emporium merchandise manager said firmly, "is the perfect way to officially usher in the holiday season. It shows that we all have the Christmas spirit."

"A buck twenty-five per person," said a harried-looking parent, "is a helluva lot of money for a family of four."

Patches the Magical Clown flapped his arms excitedly, "Santa Claus is coming! Any second now Santa Claus is coming!"

A child picked his nose.

It was nine a.m. An ungodly hour for a party, admittedly, but "we have to get things out of the way before the cafeteria opens," a cashier confided.

Each year, many big department stores try to do something significant to usher in the beginning of their Christmas shopping season. In New York, Santa is ushered in behind a team of eight inflatable reindeer at the end of the Thanksgiving parade.

At the Emporium in Stonestown, he is ushered in to the tune of Alvin and the Chipmunks singing **Frosty the Snowman**. Not to mention Danish and coffee at a buck twenty-five a head.

"Wow--what a great crowd!" beamed Patches the Magical Clown as he busily tied a "Big E" balloon.

"Merry Christmas," smiled an unidentified green elf as she handed around a big basket of "Big E" candy.

The halls were decked, as it were, with large boughs of artificial holly. Ropes of flashing red and green lights illuminated a large "Big E."

"Ooh," cooed a busty young mother to Patches the Magical Clown, "where did you ever get that darling clown suit?"

"Aw, it's not anything at all," grinned Patches. "In fact, you can buy the same material at the "Big E."

A sleepy-looking mother pulled her two kids apart just as one was about to crown the other with a piece of Danish. "God, it's early," she mumbled.

Suddenly, Patches the Magical Clown clapped his hands together. "Santa Claus is here! Santa Claus is here!"

And there he was--white beard, red suit and all--carrying an armful of stuffed animals with "Big E" price tags still dangling from them.

The change in the atmosphere of the room was electric.

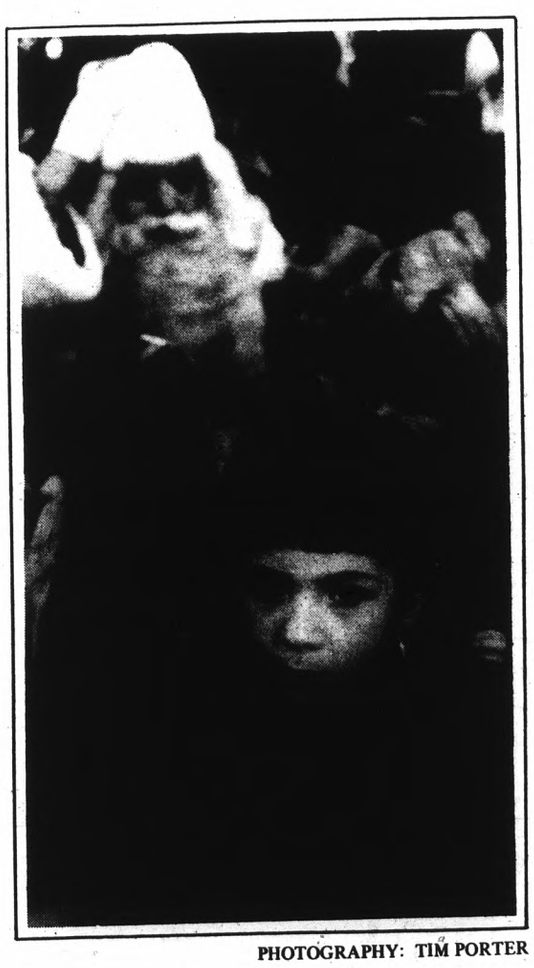
"Santa Claus! Santa Claus!" The formerly lethargic-looking kids were suddenly charging toward the suspiciously skinny Santa, all but bowling him over in their enthusiasm.

Old St. Nick beamed happily as he distributed the stuffed animals to the smallest children and threw large handfuls of "Big E" candy up in the air.

"He's the best Santa I've ever worked with," murmured Patches the Magical Clown, tearing thoughtfully at a "Big E" napkin.

"Let's have a parade!" Santa shouted suddenly.

The children followed him happily, after the little green elves had made certain that the stuffed animals were returned to the toy department.



PHOTOGRAPHY: TIM PORTER

"We're not supposed to give them away, honey," an elf explained to a tearful little kid.

After throwing someone's mother up in the air (he had by now become somewhat punchy) Santa took his leave.

"I have to go now, kids," he boomed. "It's time for Santa to go back to the North Pole and have some hot-er-chocolate."

"Say bye-bye, Santa!" hollered Patches the Magical Clown.

"Bye-bye, Santa!" screamed the disappointed children.

"Merry Christmas!" said Santa, gently disentangling his beard from a tugging finger.

Dripping with perspiration, Santa turned the corner and leaned against the elevator, moaning softly.

"I've been doing this for 15 years," he said. "Believe it or not, things are a lot better now. Before, parents used to get a real charge out of having their kids' picture taken with Santa, crying or not. Now they relish the kids' communication with Santa. They realize how much fun it is for children to tell their dreams to an old man."

He refused to give his name. "I couldn't." he said. "For one month of the year I like to really be Santa Claus."

And putting his finger to the side of his nose, and giving a nod, up the elevator he rose.

Meanwhile, back at the cafeteria, Patches the Magical Clown was busy collecting the dirty dishes. "I don't have to do this, y'know," he mumbled.

Alvin and the Chipmunks were still screeching in the background.

"I can't stand it anymore," said Patches the Magical Clown. He strode resolutely to the "Big E" stereo and snapped it off.

"I drove all the way from Foster City in this damn clown make-up," he sighed. "And I still have a birthday party to do."

A little girl approached him shyly. "Bye, Patches," she said.

Patches hastily screwed his nose back on. "Bye-bye," he hollered. "Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas to all, and to all a---"

"Good night," finished a grim-faced mother, pulling her child firmly through the crowd. She gripped her "Big E" shopping bag and set her jaw. The Christmas season had begun.

PHOENIX CENTERFOLD—PAGE ONE

es bust

AFTER

BACKWORDS

Weather and wit with Freddie Meyer

by Jim Sullivan

The short gray-haired man came down the stairs of his modest Sunset district home. He opened the front gate, holding on to the leash of his three-year-old boxer dog.

"Hello, hello," he said. "I'll put Charger in the car; then we can talk."

Charger barked the whole time at the reporter and photographer, but obediently hopped into the car on command and shut up.

"Charger is friendly, he just gets excited," said the man then laughing.

That laugh is very familiar to most people who listen to KSFO radio, 560 on the AM dial. It's the hearty laugh of Freddie Meyer, the weatherman.

Meyer calls KSFO three times a day with live weather reports spiced with funny jokes.

He prides himself on precision not only in predicting weather, but in his whole behavior. He can recall without a blink events dating back years in his life.

Meyer's interest in weather began at a young age.

"When I was six or seven my mother gave me an astronomy book that had one section on weather," he said. "I enjoyed reading it and it's always remained my hobby."

His past hobby is now his life.

After serving as a Navy weather officer in World War II, Meyer retained his hobby by working with instruments he set up in his house.

One day in 1958, Meyer noticed a thunderstorm coming in to the Bay Area. The weather bureau hadn't predicted it.

So, he phoned his favorite radio station, KSFO, with the news. The thunderstorm came and the disc jockey gave credit for an accurate prediction to "some guy named Freddie out in the Sunset".

From then until 1964, Meyer phoned in his weather report to the radio station every day. It was copied down and read on the air by a disc jockey.

In 1964, disc jockey Dan Sorkin asked Meyer to do his weather report live on the air. He's been doing it since.

Meyer's reports are aired at 7:40 a.m. on the Jim Lange Show, at 12:34 p.m. on the Russ Syracuse Show, and at 6:30 p.m. on the Rick Cimino Show.

After each report, he and the disc jockey exchange jokes. A total of fifteen jokes a week.

"Sometimes they get pretty corny," said Meyer.

His favorite joke is one he made up himself.

"Charger a

through Golden Gate Park and heard two rabbits having a conversation. One rabbit said to the other, 'This won't take long, did it?" He closed his eyes and chuckled.

Meyer's practice of calling exactly on time has earned him a reputation for promptness.

"He's the most punctual man in the world," said KSFO morning man, Jim Lange. He's always within twenty seconds of air time.

"I had a surprise party for my wife once," said Lange, "and the guests were to come at four o'clock. Freddie showed up at three with Charger.

"Oh, and one more thing," said Lange. "He's quite a ladies man."

Meyer has never married and refuses to state his age. Safely speaking he looks between 50 and 65.

"If I'm not thinking about weather, I'm either walking Charger or thinking about girls." He chuckled.

Meyer doesn't always have a girl friend, but Charger, his fifth boxer, is an obvious part of his life. A photo of his last boxer, Chief, hangs in his hallway. An ashtray with an attached gold, ceramic boxer sits on his living room table.

"I like boxers," said Meyer, "because they can take care of

Meyer's house is a small weather station. His roof is equipped with instruments to measure wind speed and direction, a special rain drain which leads to his kitchen for measurement, and he has a sunshine recorder which, according to Meyer, is the only one in the Bay Area.

The fireplace mantle in his living room holds various weather measuring instruments. Below it is the phone from which Meyer makes his daily calls to the disc jockeys.

Since 1967, he has forecasted for subscribing construction companies to assist them in their building schedules.

Meyer now has about $7000 worth of equipment.

"No other weatherman on TV or radio has this kind of equipment," boasted Meyer.

This equipment enables him to predict 30 day forecasts.

"I'll probably be predicting weather to the end," he said.

Meyer showed the visitors down the stairs, and proceeded to get Charger.

He led him out of the car and immediately Charger resumed his barking barrage at the intruders.

"Really, he's friendly," said Meyer.

The weatherman then turned and went back into his house to prepare

A peep

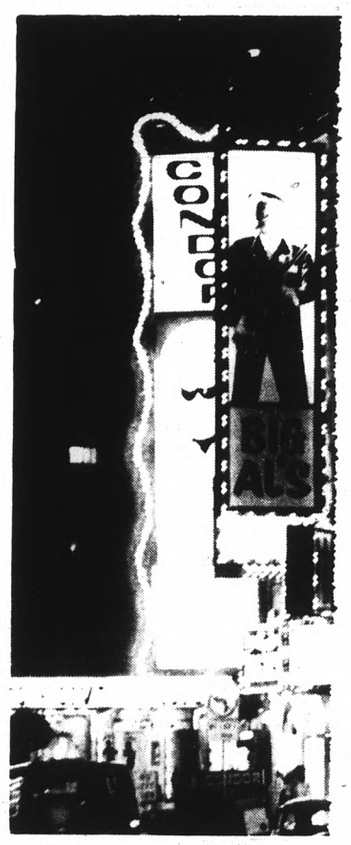
BROADWAY

by Andy Shapiro

The steady down-pour of rain did little to dull the bright lights of the Broadway nightclubs and sex parlours. Two SF State students walked slowly down the well-known street, hoping to perk up an otherwise blase evening. Later they put together a list of things to do there, based on how much money one wants to spend.

They found the cheapest and most aggressive way to have fun on Broadway is to go to the quarter arcade, appropriately called, "Games People Play". This arcade boasts several air hockey and pinball machines, shooting galleries, and computer games. There is even a game where one can test her (or his) karate skills.

For the person who eats to counter boredom, there are



Playland: riding on the

The beer cans and the picnic garbage continue to pile up in the empty lots facing Ocean Beach, as one of the hottest pieces of property in San Francisco sits silent and vacant in the midst of lawsuits, zoning debates and political maneuvering.

It was once the site of Playland-at-the-Beach, a ten-acre amusement park running from Fulton Street to the base of the cliffs beneath Sutro Park along Great Highway.

Playland was built in the 20's by George K. Whitney on part of a large estate belonging to a family named Hotaling. Many cities along the east and west coasts, in those days, encouraged the building of amusement parks near the ocean. They provided jobs, a recreational outlet for families, and helped the railway and streetcar companies finance the extra cost of running track across the entire length of the city.

In its heyday, over 60,000 people would visit Playland in a weekend to ride on the roller coaster or descend underwater in the diving bell, to slide down the giant slides at the fun house, throw countless balls at knock-down milk bottles that wouldn't knock down or eat sandy hot dogs while watching the kids pass by on the merry-go-round. In the 40's there was a ballroom where couples would dance in the evenings to the music of big bands like Tommy Dorsey's.

Whitney did well for himself. By 1948, he owned the entire Hotaling property except for one small lot previously deeded to the Olympic Saltwater Company to set up a pumping station to pump salt water to downtown swimming pools, and another parcel deeded to the Park and Ocean Railway in 1884 for use as a trolley turnaround. Whitney also managed to acquire the Cliff House in 1937, which had formerly been the property of Adolf Sutro, the Comstock millionaire.

Over the years, however, the Whitney dream began to fade. In 1963, police closed down five wheels of fortune at Playland, in accordance with an illegal gambling ordinance. That cut the park's revenue almost in half, nearly forcing it to close during the week.

That same year, the $285,000 helicopter ride was caught in a strong gust of wind and crashed with six children inside. Although none of the children was badly hurt, the question of safety on the rides was brought up. Another time as the roller coaster was making a sharp downhill turn, another child, who wasn't properly fastened down, slid halfway out of the back of the last car and was dragged along the track. The roller coaster soon disappeared.

On the night of May 14, 1967, a fistfight broke out by the ticket window, which soon grew into a brawl. When three police came in to break it up, one of them was knocked down and the other two were chased back to their squad car where they radioed for help. The brawl became a riot; the ticket booth was looted, with the ticket girl trapped inside the booth watching it all happen.

The park was closed down at 7:30 p.m. and 125 police and 6 Highway Patrolmen with shotguns, night sticks, tear gas and dogs waded into the crowd of 500. Those who didn't make it to the park or up Fulton Street were herded into paddy wagons.

The riot and the attempts that followed by people both in the neighborhood and downtown to have Playland shut down carried racial overtones. A plan was submitted to the Board of Supervisors in 1968 to close LaPlaya Street to traffic and fence in the whole area, "as a means of combating vandalism and racial disturbances."

"At that point, it only attracted the riff-raff," said one woman who worked in the Cliff House gift shop at the time." It got so bad, I was afraid to go down by the beach anymore."

As far back as 1961, Eva Whitney, who inherited the property from her husband, had plans for selling Playland to a developer for residential construction. At that time, the assessed cash value of the combined lots was $595,415.

In the wake of all the bad publicity parents stopped bringing their kids to the beach and business steadily declined.

In August, 1968, Mrs. Whitney sold Playland to two developers, Charles Knapp and Robert Frazer, for 5 million dollars.

Frazer and Knapp, calling themselves Whitney's-at-the-Beach, wanted to build high-rise apartments on one half of the property and leave Playland on the other half. Apparently they weren't aware of a 40-foot height limit for the Outer Richmond Area established under the City Planning Code. Ultimately, that didn't really matter. It was all they could do in the two years they owned Playland to keep the park financially solvent.

Blaming "a tight money market" for their failure to go ahead with developing, Frazer and Knapp were forced to default on an $800,000 second mortgage to a San Diego corporation called U.S. Financial.

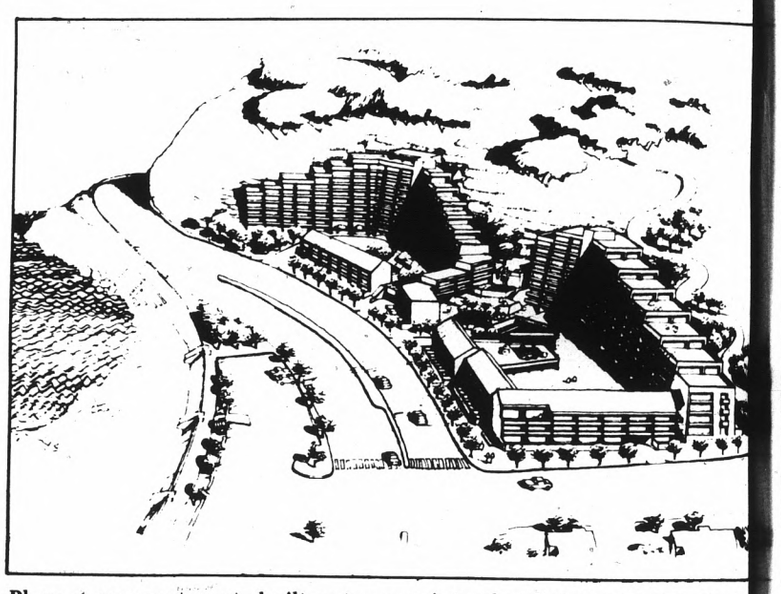
When the owner of a piece of property defaults, the property is often auctioned off at a foreclosure sale to pay whatever debts the owner has accumulated.

The Playland foreclosure sale was held on Feb. 24, 1970. Only one bidder made an appearance--U.S. Financial. The sole bid was $961,796.98, a lot less than the $5 million Frazer and Knapp paid originally, especially considering that $800,000 of it went to cancel out a debt. However, U.S. Financial wound up assuming a $2.4 million first mortgage held by the Whitney heirs.

For almost two years, the deed passed back and forth between several "owners", all of whom turned out to be partners in the U.S. Financial. This enabled the corporation to boost the assessed cash value of the property, which is calculated by the Assessor's office on the basis of the most recent sale price.

In 1971, the SEC refused to accept U.S. Financial's annual report for that year, claiming that its president and several directors had deliberately inflated the corporation's assets in the report in order to increase the value, and therefore the trading, of U.S. Financial stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

This was done, according to the SEC, through a number of phony land deals which eventually led the president and his accomplices to be convicted on 66 counts of fraud.



Plans show apartments built as terraces into the cliffs under Sutro Park

In the meantime, while attempting to inflate the property value and duck the SEC, U.S. Financial stumbled upon a potential answer to its prayers by the name of Jeremy Ets-Hokin.

A Stanford graduate with a degree in psychology, Ets-Hokin made his living primarily in military and space-related electrical contracting for Ets—Hokin and Galvan, Incorporated, a firm his father started in 1920.

He also was in marine salvage and bridge construction as a director of the Murphy Pacific Marine Salvage Company in Emeryville.

When Jack Shelley ran for Mayor in 1963, Ets-Hokin served as chairman of the campaign executive committee. When Shelley won, Ets-Hokin became an art commissioner.

While on the Commission, he criticized San Francisco's cultural climate as provincial, claiming that arts only served the interests of a wealthy elite.

At the same time, he was attending the opera in a rented Rolls-Royce and wearing a full opera-cape.

When he opposed a City Hall-sponsored bond issue proposal for a $29 million civic center cultural complex in 1965, and attempted to have Harold Zellerbach removed as president of the commission while Zellerbach was out of town, Shelley decided Ets-Hokin just "wasn't a team player" and fired him.

He began his numerous "development" enterprises in 1969, by forming a desk-drawer corporation called Applied Urbanology, Incorporated.

First he recruited investors, mostly from out of state, to buy into one of several real estate development partnerships he had formed with a few close associates. The partnership, in turn, would purchase run-down tenements in the Haight, Western Addition and Outer Mission districts on the pretext of renovating them. Applied Urbanology began collecting rents and managing the property on behalf of these out of state investors for a percentage of the rental income.

Rather than renovating the property, however, Ets-Hokin allowed the houses to slowly deteriorate, thereby providing the investors with substantial tax write-offs on the depreciation of the property.

Often, while letting his tax shelters

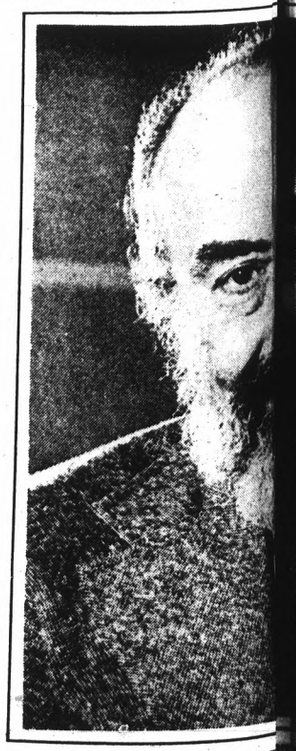
rot, Ets-Hokin was collecting money fro
the San Francisco Housing Authorit
which would lease tenements from hi
for five years and rent them out cheap t
low income families. This guaranteed th
partnership a steady rental income tha
soon paid for the initial down paymen
on the houses.

Applied Urbanology rarely had to sh
out a nickel for what little maintenanc
was done on these buildings to keep the
within the city's health and safety code
Sometimes, as was the case with th
Frederick Douglass Plaza on Pierce Stree

one of Ets-Hokin's companies contrac
out to the partnership to do the work.

On that occasion, nine investors s
Ets-Hokin on the grounds that he engag
in "schemes of collusive biddin
awarding himself $500,000 in w
contracts.

Usually, maintenance costs were p
with low-interest loans from pu



JERE S-HOKIN

"Next, the proposal will be to d up t

Text: Niels Erch

A SPECIAL CITY REPORT

UNIVERSITY PRODUCTIONS

Leila & Friends will play in the South Pyramid of Fenneman Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 9, 12:30-1:30 p.m. Admission is free.

MUSIC

On Dec. 8, Michael Joseffor will be featured on harpsichord and on Dec. 9, Johnathan Licht will be featured on folk guitar and piano, from 5-7 p.m. in the Victorian Coffee Galley located in the sub-basement level of Fenneman Hall. Admission is free.

WOODSTOCK

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 11 and 12, University Productions will be presenting the film *Woodstock*. It will be shown on Thursday at 4 and 7:30 p.m. and on Friday at 7:30 p.m. in HLL 154. Admission is $1.00.

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Literate thieves cost Library $50,000 annually

by John Banta and Pat Konley

Despite the installation of a $50,000 security system, library books are still being ripped off at an alarming rate. According to SF State Library Director Frank A. Schneider, the problem is as bad as it's ever been.

Currently it's costing the Library $50,000 a year to replace the stolen books.

Everyday I walk in this building I see the futility of it all. The thieves are ripping the heart out of the system," lamented Schneider.

While individuals have been responsible for a significant number of missing books, a library source charged that "over 5,000 books which have been missing for more than one year are in the hands of faculty members."

"There are three or four faculty members who have at least 200 overdue books each," the source added.

Schneider declined to comment on this allegation.

Leo Young, Dean of Humanities, acknowledged that this is a problem on campus. He said he has seen lists of overdue books that some instructors have in their possession.

Asked if the figure of 200 seemed accurate he replied, "That could be. I saw one list which was quite extensive."

Faculty members enjoy special privileges which allow them to keep library materials for "as long as they need them," said Young.

He defended this right and added "The faculty is a privileged cadre."

It is in the "nature of their profession" that they should have a priority over students regarding library material, according to Young.

But he admitted that "pressure should be brought to bear on those faculty members" who abuse this privilege.

"No one should hoard any books to deprive others of vital information," said Young.

A recent incident illustrates the enormity of the book theft problem.

Over 400 books stolen from the SF State Library were discovered in a home in Sonoma County last August by San Francisco Public Library officials.

The individual involved had stolen more than 1250 books and was systematically building his own "private" library. In the two or three years the person is suspected of stealing the books, he was never actually caught in the act.

Ironically, the majority of the stolen books dealt with ethics..

Other State College libraries have a theft rate of 0.2-0.5 per cent per yer. But Schneider said "SF State hasn't had a rate like that in five years. It's more, much more, than that," he said.

Schneider estimated it was now around one per cent.

"If the thefts continue at the present rate, and we replaced all the books stolen, we would lose 20 per cent of every annual budget," he said.

Recent budget cuts by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. affecting all 19 California State University and Colleges (CSUC) libraries have already decreased the Library's ability to purchase new materials by 20 per cent.

The installation of the controversial beeper system in July was to play a major part in controlling the continual book losses. Schneider has hoped that the system would eventually pay for itself.

"I thought it was the best system. We studied it for five or six weeks," said Schneider.

But he admitted that "it hasn't been working. The machine did not work for three days last week."

In addition the system has needed servicing seven times since Nov. 1.

The beeper system is supposed to work by magnetically detecting metal strips in the bindings of the books. However, only a fraction of the half a million books are so equipped. Schneider hopes that the rest of the books can be "targeted" by February.

"There are solutions," Schneider said. "Books could be compacted to two floors and the stacks closed to undergraduates."

He added however that this solution would be unacceptable to himself or the student body.

"Enforcement won't work. That machine out there won't do it," Schneider said. "Those who abuse the system will have to learn to appreciate the rights of others to use common materials and self-censor stealing."

WRAP-UP

And so, another semester bites the dust.

Rather than leave our readers back home at the ranch, never knowing the *Phoenix* stories we ran this semester, these brief wrapups will bring the most important stories up to date.

Most of our stories have not yet faded into the sunset. Here is the latest word.

Term Papers

An injunction intended to prevent term paper companies from advertising on college campuses has had little effect, according to Linda

PHOENIX

Volume 17, Number 14 *San Francisco State University* *Thursday, the Eleventh day of December* *MCMLXXV* *Ten pages*

Carcinogens cancerous risk in laboratories

High rate of JEPET failures may require bonehead English

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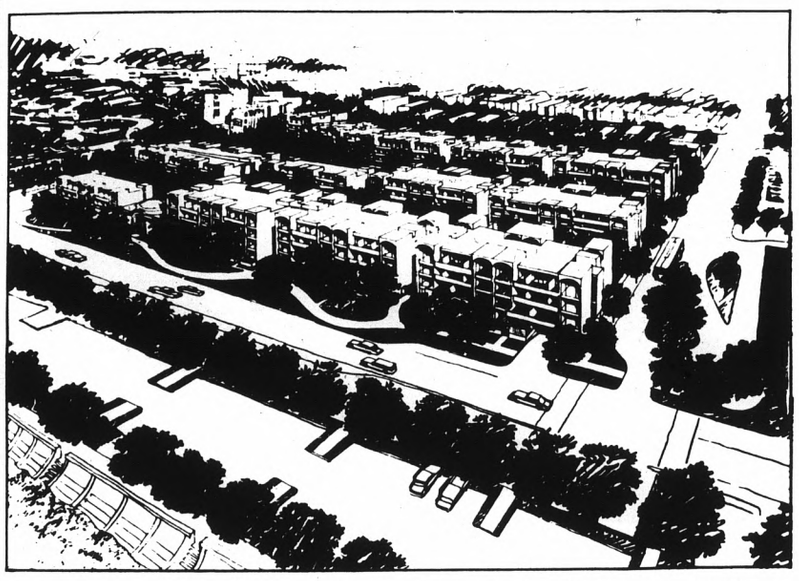
The English professor also placed some of the blame on faculty members in other disciplines.

"Part of the problem is that there is a tendency for faculty members to give excellent grades to papers which

Continued on Page 4, Col. 6

...e real estate merry-go-round



Trees in the foreground are on land which doesn't belong to Ets-Hokin.

agencies like HUD or the Redevelopment Agency. He seldom paid those back. Nor did he pay numerous independent subcontractors who did repair work for Applied Urbanology. He simply defaulted, the property was taken off his hands by the agencies, and the subcontractors were forced to collect through liens placed against the property.

Ets-Hokin managed frequently to make money off these tax shelters. Since any business venture sustaining losses over three consecutive years is viewed by the Internal Revenue Service as non-productive, and therefore non-deductible, the tenements eventually become worthless as tax shelters.

At that point, Ets-Hokin took back the property from the partnership through a quitclaim deed, with no money changing hands, and drew mortgages on it. More often than not, the mortgages were never paid back.

Every so often, one of Ets-Hokin's properties was allowed to deteriorate to the point that the Redevelopment Agency filed a condemnation. Again he made money, because the Redevelopment Agency was obliged to pay him the fair market value of the buildings. The land, which never depreciates, could still be mortgaged.

According to a number of delinquency refuse service payment liens on file in the County Clerk's Office, Ets-Hokin frequently failed to pay even the garbage bills on his rental units, as is required by law. One need only multiply all this by the number of other "legitimate" investors pulling the same tax ripoff scheme to understand where slum conditions and stereotypes about the poor originate. The system is not an easy one for an outsider to figure out, and Ets-Hokin has refused to comment or answer any questions.

It was only natural that a man with Ets-Hokin's housing record and influence in local political circles be chosen to act by U.S. Financial officials, as a front man promoting a plan to build beachfront townhouses for wealthy suburbanites in violation of the City's Master Plan.

The Master Plan for the development of San Francisco, drawn up by the City Planning Department and approved by the Planning Commission, calls for the construction of low to middle income housing in the Outer Richmond.

The Playland lots are zoned predominantly for commercial use. The density restriction is that the floor space may not exceed that of 3.6 times the lot space. Residential construction is allowed at the same density as the surrounding area. In this case, one unit for each 800 square feet of lot area.

The total number of residential units allowed under the code was, and is, 724. Ets-Hokin's first design called for two 36-story apartment complexes, containing 1200 units, and a shopping center below; more Fontane Apartments and another Ghiradelli Square.

The response from the City was an overwhelming "no," due in part to a similar refusal by the Planning Commission at that time to consider Alvin Duskin's proposal of a city-wide six-story height limit rezoning. Ets-Hokin effected what he felt was a compromise; a 30-story pyramid.

That building would be made up of "shops, restaurants, theaters and other recreational attractions," stacked on top of 552 studio, one and two-bedroom apartments. There would also be 60 three-bedroom townhouses, below which would be garage decks and a trolley turn-around in the lobby (since he would need to build over City property used for that purpose since the original 1884 railway deed).

In addition, Ets-Hokin proposed 288 units of what he called "Mediterranean-style" apartments built as terraces into the cliffs under Sutro Park. He asked that the 40-foot height limit again be waived, because of the terraces that would stack up to a height of 129 feet, and the 300-foot pyramid that Ets-Hokin claimed would "act like the Statue of Liberty" on the West Coast.

He then held a press conference and luncheon at the Hilton Hotel, issuing an ultimatum to the City - grant him the variances or he would sell the property to another developer who would build "ticky-tacky houses" on the site.

The Planning Department's response to Ets-Hokins ultimatum was that 40 feet means 40 feet and 724 units means 724 units. On April 6, 1972, he went before the Planning Commission with a third plan, and a request for an extension of the height limit to 55 feet on the eastern part of the middle lot and 45 feet on the western half facing the ocean.

"The two thirty-story towers were a red herring," said Roger W. Hurlbert, Neighborhood Services Adviser for the San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association. Hurlbert helped coordinate the protest on behalf of the Planning Association for the Richmond, an 851-member neighborhood group. "Ets-Hokin knew he was never going to get that plan approved; he was aiming for the 55-foot plan all along. It looked better if he had to compromise."

The height was finally scaled down to 40 feet after Ets-Hokin withdrew his application. However, the number of units was now 760, which was still too many.

Because Ets-Hokin was applying to build a Planned Unit Development, the Planning Commission was able to grant special dispensation and thereby waive the density restriction.

* * *

"Next the proposal will be to dry up the ocean if he has his way."

--Geary Street resident, in a letter to the Planning Commission

* * *

The project now consisted of the terrace apartments, three rows of four-story complexes, and a three-story shopping center with a three-story underground garage. The cost estimate given was about $46 million dollars in a prospectus from Ets-Hokin's Seal Rock Development Corporation.

Although the height had dropped 32 stories and the density had been reduced by over a third, Ets-Hokin's cost estimates were only about four million dollars less than when he was planning to build the towers. If the figures were accurate, it could mean only one thing: if you have fewer apartments and approximately the same overhead, you have to charge more for the apartments.

"At the time we considered the proposal," explained Robert Passmore of the Planning Department, "middle income prices were an assumption, but not a requirement. When a developer comes before the Planning Commission now, there are ways to be sure, such as having bonds floated to cover costs and so forth."

"We approved Playland at about the same time we approved the Gerson Bakar project over by the San Francisco Golf Course," Passmore said. "When we talked about middle income, we were talking about what someone on our staff could afford. I think it's safe to say that no one on our staff could afford to live out there now."

The actual rent increase was slight. Originally the price range was from $175 to $350 a month, and the ceiling was raised to $400. The catch was put in when Ets-Hokin announced that Seal Rock Park, as he wanted to call it, was to be a "cooperative housing project" - meaning condominiums - and apartments would be sold rather than rented. The selling range was from $25,000 to $50,000 and the terms were 10 per cent down ($2500-$5000) and the monthly payments.

By 1974, the cheapest apartments would be going for $32,500 and the townhouses $80,000, pending completion. With the same terms, and the economic situation being what it is, we are now talking about upper middle-income housing to say the least.

* * *

"Mr. Ets-Hokin's proposals to attract 'them as can carry their own weight' is a put-down for any unemployed, less than affluent citizen--it's a deliberately divisive approach which splits the community into 'them as has and can get' and 'them as ain't got and are never gonna get'."

--letter from a 37th Avenue resident to the Planning Commission

* * *

At the Hilton Press Conference, Robert Pitts, an Ets-Hokin associate and former regional administrator for HUD, described the plan of the developers to attract young singles, young married couples and older couples who wanted to return to the city "in an environment they could afford."

Asked what about the less affluent, Ets-Hokin said, "We do not wish to have low-income people. We want people who can haul their own freight."

The veiled reference became more apparent in the Seal Rock Development public relations packet, in the discussion of why there is a need to develop Playland:

"Playland's concessionaires must now endure the most difficult elements of our community, creating both health and police problems."

In September, 1972, when a wrecking permit was granted Ets-Hokin by the Department of Building Inspection to tear down Playland, the permit was protested before the Board of Permit Appeals by Lee Heidhues, an editor of the *Sun*

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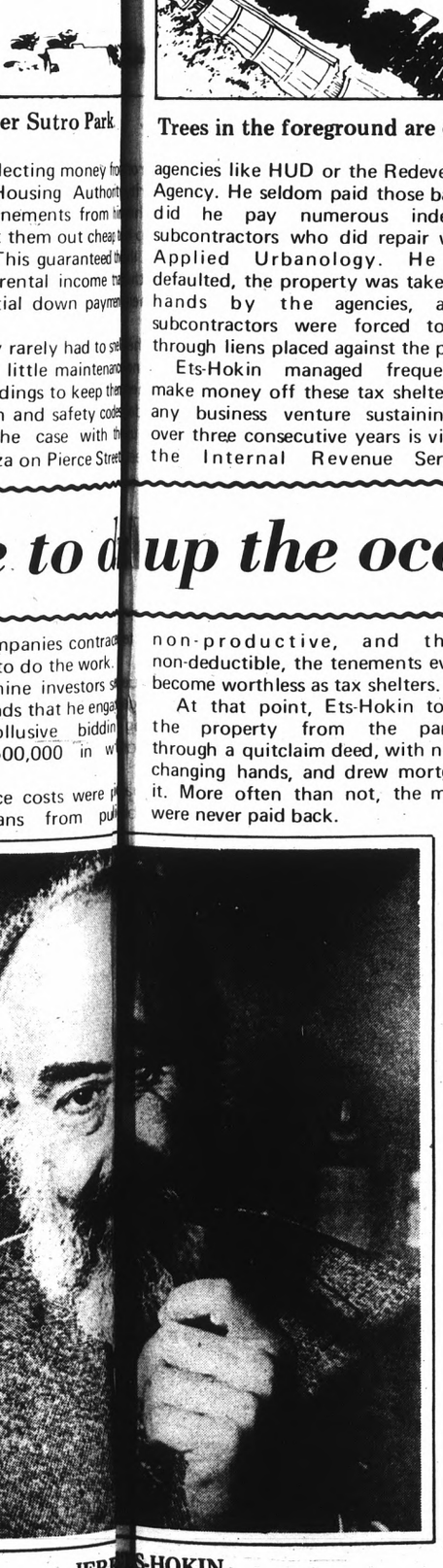
...e to d...up the ocean if he has his way"



JER...S-HOKIN

"He's a fine citizen. You should thank him for taking the risk"

AFTER

BACKWORDS

Weather and wit with Freddie Meyer

by Jim Sullivan

The short gray-haired man came down the stairs of his modest Sunset district home. He opened the front gate, holding on to the leash of his three-year-old boxer dog.

"Hello, hello," he said. "I'll put Charger in the car; then we can talk."

Charger barked the whole time at the reporter and photographer, but obediently hopped into the car on command and shut up.

"Charger is friendly, he just gets excited," said the man then laughing.

That laugh is very familiar to most people who listen to KSFO radio, 560 on the AM dial. It's the hearty laugh of Freddie Meyer, the weatherman.

Meyer calls KSFO three times a day with live weather reports spiced with funny jokes.

He prides himself on precision not only in predicting weather, but in his whole behavior. He can recall without a blink events dating back years in his life.

Meyer's interest in weather began at a young age.

"When I was six or seven my mother gave me an astronomy book that had one section on weather," he said. "I enjoyed reading it and it's always remained my hobby."

His past hobby is now his life.

After serving as a Navy weather officer in World War II, Meyer retained his hobby by working with instruments he set up in his house.

One day in 1958, Meyer noticed a thunderstorm coming in to the Bay Area. The weather bureau hadn't predicted it.

So, he phoned his favorite radio station, KSFO, with the news. The thunderstorm came and the disc jockey gave credit for an accurate prediction to "some guy named Freddie out in the Sunset".

From then until 1964, Meyer phoned in his weather report to the radio station every day. It was copied down and read on the air by a disc jockey.

In 1964, disc jockey Dan Sorkin asked Meyer to do his weather report live on the air. He's been doing it since.

Meyer's reports are aired at 7:40 a.m. on the Jim Lange Show, at 12:34 p.m. on the Russ Syracuse Show, and at 6:30 p.m. on the Rick Cimino Show.

After each report, he and the disc jockey exchange jokes. A total of fifteen jokes a week.

"Sometimes they get pretty corny," said Meyer.

His favorite joke is one he made up himself.

"Charger

through Golden Gate Park and heard two rabbits having a conversation. One rabbit said to the other, 'This won't take long, did it?" He closed his eyes and chuckled.

Meyer's practice of calling exactly on time has earned him a reputation for promptness.

"He's the most punctual man in the world," said KSFO morning man, Jim Lange. He's always within twenty seconds of air time.

"I had a surprise party for my wife once," said Lange, "and the guests were to come at four o'clock. Freddie showed up at three with Charger.

"Oh, and one more thing," said Lange. "He's quite a ladies man."

Meyer has never married and refuses to state his age. Safely speaking he looks between 50 and 65.

"If I'm not thinking about weather, I'm either walking Charger or thinking about girls." He chuckled.

Meyer doesn't always have a girl friend, but Charger, his fifth boxer, is an obvious part of his life. A photo of his last boxer, Chief, hangs in his hallway. An ashtray with an attached gold, ceramic boxer sits on his living room table.

"I like boxers," said Meyer, "because they can take care of

Meyer's house is a small weather station. His roof is equipped with instruments to measure wind speed and direction, a special rain drain which leads to his kitchen for measurement, and he has a sunshine recorder which, according to Meyer, is the only one in the Bay Area.

The fireplace mantle in his living room holds various weather measuring instruments. Below it is the phone from which Meyer makes his daily calls to the disc jockeys.

Since 1967, he has forecasted for subscribing construction companies to assist them in their building schedules.

Meyer now has about $7000 worth of equipment.

"No other weatherman on TV or radio has this kind of equipment," boasted Meyer.

This equipment enables him to predict 30 day forecasts.

"I'll probably be predicting weather to the end," he said.

Meyer showed the visitors down the stairs, and proceeded to get Charger.

He led him out of the car and immediately Charger resumed his barking barrage at the intruders.

"Really, he's friendly," said Meyer.

The weatherman then turned and went back into his house to prepare

A peep BROADWAY

by Andy Shapiro

The steady down-pour of rain did little to dull the bright lights of the Broadway nightclubs and sex parlours. Two SF State students walked slowly down the well-known street, hoping to perk up an otherwise blase evening. Later they put together a list of things to do there, based on how much money one wants to spend.

They found the cheapest and most aggressive way to have fun on Broadway is to go to the quarter arcade, appropriately called, "Games People Play". This arcade boasts several air hockey and pinball machines, shooting galleries, and computer games. There is even a game where one can test her (or his) karate skills.

For the person who eats to counter boredom, there are

Ets-Hokin wants more land

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

Reporter, a community paper in the Western Addition.

Pointing out that no final development plans had actually been submitted by the time of the meeting, Heidhues asked the Appeals Board to check into Ets-Hokin's record as a landlord, particularly in the Western Addition, before granting him any further development permits.

Board Member Peter Boudoures refused to discuss the matter, saying only that "he's a fine citizen. You should thank him for taking the risk."

The most impassioned letter in favor of the Playland venture was that of a Dr. Milton Hartman, living on Lake Street. Some excerpts from his letter:

"This is not a program which would put a drain indirectly on every taxpayer, like government subsidized 'low-cost' housing.

"The people worried about 'population density' forget that what they get there will be stable citizens, paying rent and taxes, trying to maintain a decent area. They conveniently forget about the unruly and disreputable group teeming around there at night, indulging in noise, destruction, fighting and more or less open sexual intercourse.

"I have no axe to grind. I am interested only in the beautification of the city and making a nice area for self-respecting and self-supporting people to live in that would no longer be a source of injuries, thefts, drug sales, venereal disease and teenage pregnancies."

Dr. Hartman has been named in a lawsuit against Ets-Hokin by the Redevelopment Agency as a 30.88 per cent owner in one of Ets-Hokin's tax shelters on Hudson Street that had been condemned.

Several environmental factors concerning the Seal Rock Park development caused an outcry from nearby residents and environmentalists.

On July 1, 1972, a group of Outer Richmond residents and Sierra Club people announced that it was going to request a hearing before the Board of Supervisors to appeal the granting of the conditional use permit.

The group's objections to the development concerned the possible damage to the cliffs from building, the obstruction of views from Sutro Heights, the preservation of the dune tansy, a rare flowering plant indigenous to Sutro Park, and the effect of the foreseen influx of people to the area as residents, tourists, shoppers and hikers.

Under the City Planning Code, an appeal can only be heard by the Board if signatures requesting a hearing are obtained from owners of 20 per cent of the property within a 300-foot radius of the affected area.

There was a discrepancy, however, because no one could decide whether the part of Ets-Hokin's property that was not named in the appeal (the only objections were to the apartments being built up the cliffs to Sutro Park) should be counted in with the affected area or not. If it were considered surrounding area, as some city officials claimed, then Ets-Hokin could vote his own approval, which is how the city officals argued.

For what it was worth, the Supervisors agreed to hold the appeal hearing on the 24th.

Ets-Hokin brought in a team of his experts, including Landscape Architect Michael Painter, who promised to preserve the dune tansy by transplanting it to the Presidio and Golden Gate Park (Ets-Hokin even hired Elizabeth McClintock, Curator of Botany at the California Academy of Science, one of his most outspoken critics, to oversee the transplanting).

Passmore of the Planning Department had already presented the official City explanation of how the Mediterranean terraces, rising up 129 feet from the base of the cliff to obstruct views in Sutro Heights, could possibly fall within the 40-foot limit. The Department had decided, in this case, to measure the heights of the individual terraces from points along the slope rather than from its base.

> ***"He made many statements that, under examination, proved to be false"***

City Planning Director Allan Jacobs promised to preserve the view and assured everyone that "no harm will come to the park with proper excavation and construction below it." Jacobs was being rather unrealistic. The only soils report undertaken for the project points out that the cliffs are highly susceptible to rapid erosion and gullying during rainstorms, which would be further compounded by grading operations.

Nonetheless, the Supervisors voted 9-2 to uphold the Planning Commission permit. Roger Boas and Ron Pelosi were the dissenting votes. John Barbagelata got up and spoke in favor of the development, calling it "an outstanding project." He and Dianne Feinstein each received $500 campaign contributions when they ran for re-election to the Board the next year, and Bob Mendelsohn received $1500 toward his bid for State Controller in 1974.

At around this time, Ets-Hokin was sending out letters to nearby residents, promising them a beautiful new park running along the closed off section of La Playa from Golden Gate Park to Sutro Park. The "linear park" would have benches, a fountain, Bufano statuary and band concerts. For the security-minded, it would also be well-lighted and policed.

What's more, he offered to deed it to the City.

"He made many statements that, under examination, proved to be false," Hurlbert said. "You'd give the city your lawn, your trees and your grass too if they'd come by and mow it and water it now and then."

Further misrepresentation, according to Hurlbert, was the appearance in the landscaping sketches of trees planted where there are now parking spaces dividing Great Highway, on land that didn't belong to Ets-Hokin.

"I told Painter if he didn't take those trees out of the drawings, I'd have his license," said Hurlbert.

An employee at Michael Painter Associates confirmed that the trees were taken out of future plans, but also said that at one time Ets-Hokin had plans to obtain permission from the City to do away with the spaces and plant trees.

No one seems to be too clear about the 3600 square-foot lot, now belonging to the Olympic Club, that used to be the saltwater pumping station on the Hotaling estate.

In April, 1972, Ets-Hokin tried to buy the lot, which sat right in the middle of his development. He offered the Olympic Club $14.32 a square foot, amounting to slightly over $51,000. The Club refused. When the Painter sketches came out, there was a building on the lot. The Painter employee didn't know anything about any land belonging to the Olympic Club, and the Olympic Club isn't talking because of pending litigation, it says.

The last environmental hurdle was the Coastal Commission, formed in 1972 under State Proposition 20 and charged with the "preservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment and ecology of the coastal zone," meaning everything within 1000 yards of the ocean.

Ets-Hokin's backers at U.S. Financial were nervous. Although all other opposition to the project had fallen away following Ets-Hokin's agreement to the design changes recommended in the environmental impact study, they claimed they have been told by Ets-Hokin that he could get around the Commission.

Two months before the Coastal Commission hearings, U.S. Financial pulled out from the deal, saying it was no longer convinced that it was exempt from coastal protection regulations.

Ets-Hokin claimed they had pulled out because they no longer had the money. Sure enough, following the SEC indictment, the corporation entered into bankruptcy reorganization proceedings.

Since U.S. Financial was supposed to be paying the bills, this put Ets-Hokin up the creek, to the tune of $550 a day in accumulating interest. Also the engineers, the wreckers, and the architects never got fully paid, and there was a property tax installment due in April, 1973.

Work was halted on March 18, 1973, and Ets-Hokin slapped a $63 million breach of contract suit on U.S. Financial.

Meanwhile, the subcontractors sued Ets-Hokin and U.S. Financial to collect on mechanic's liens they had placed against the property in case of bankruptcy by the developer. These liens would guarantee them a percentage from the sale of the property.

> ***"With the caliber of people I was dealing with then, they didn't have a prayer"***

Ironically the Coastal Commission was extremely interested in having a beach-related commercial development built at Playland to ensure maximum use and enjoyment of the beach by the public. At the hearing, the Commission called for only slight density and commercial space modifications, with two more acres of open space, and passed the project unanimously.

It was now 1973, and the economic feasibility of the project had been considerably altered.

"Ets couldn't help it," said John Ritchie of the Planning Commission. "With all the delays, he just got caught in a rising interest market."

Ritchie disqualified himself from voting at the original Commission hearing over Playland because his real estate firm, Ritchie and Ritchie, was handling commercial leasing for the shopping center.

"We were involved in the project for a while," explained Ritchie, "but pretty soon we got out, because it seemed that it would never get off the ground."

"I dealt with U.S. Financial four years ago," said Bob Guenza, an employee of Ritchie and Ritchie," and with the caliber of people I was dealing with then, they didn't have a prayer."

For a while, Ets-Hokin thought he might have another backer, a Mexican company called Southwestern Development. Southwestern had opened a San Diego office, with the thought of beginning developments in the United States. Playland looked like a sweet deal, because the parties involved were desperate for a backer, meaning Southwestern could buy it cheap.

When they saw what the interest rates would be, and the debts they would have to pay off to even begin negotiating, the investors from Southwestern decided it wasn't worth it.

Two weeks ago, on November 14, with nearly $365,000 owed in back property taxes, over $372,000 owed for demolition, architectural and landscape work done toward the Playland development, and two delinquent garbage liens on the property totaling $582.50, Ets-Hokin defaulted the four empty lots at the beach.

Ets-Hokin was paid $25,000 for the property by U.S. Guaranty Capital, Incorporated, a subsidiary of the still bankrupt U.S. Financial. U.S. Guaranty Capital also assumed another $7.5 million in mortgages and debts that have accumulated in the past six years.

The mortgages are all held by one subsidiary or another of the corporation too, meaning that it has to sell the property for $7.5 million just to break even.

The attorney for U.S. Financial in San Diego, Donald Helmer, won't say whether Playland was originally one of the inflated land deals listed in the SEC charges ("Let's just say that no court has said it wasn't," he said), but it would still seem that all of the corporation's plans have backfired, since the going price of the lots is now beyond what they are worth.

What's more, if a buyer isn't found by June, 1977, the State will attach the property to pay off the back taxes and U.S. Financial will lose out completely.

Also, an application was filed by the Planning Association of the Richmond to have the entire area rezoned by the Planning Department exlusively for single family dwellings.

"A park is really our number one goal for the land, but we have to be realistic," said Hurlbert, who is representing PAR. "The property is privately owned, and a developer has a right to proceed as he sees fit." It is also realistic that there is no conceivable type of single-family dwelling that can be built on that piece of property without costing the owner a mint to build and costing a single family a mint to buy.

Another possibility is the land becoming part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which now maintains Sutro Park and about a third of the Sutro Baths area across the street, and will eventually take over everything down through the Cliff House (all of which is now owned by George Whitney, Jr.).

The Master Plan now being worked on for the Recreation Area is a year away, however, so nothing is definite.

For all the grandiose plans, the lots sit empty and fenced in, as they have now for three years. From the looks of things, Playland will be little more than an object lesson for some time to come.

Special thanks to Paul DeMarco for additional research material.

> ***"A park is really our number one goal for the land, but we have to be realistic"***

UNIVERSITY PRODUCTIONS

Leila & Friends will play in the South Pyramid of Fenneman Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 9, 12:30-1:30 p.m. Admission is free.

MUSIC

On Dec. 8, Michael Joseffor will be featured on harpsichord and on Dec. 9, Johnathan Licht will be featured on folk guitar and piano, from 5-7 p.m. in the Victorian Coffee Galley located in the sub-basement level of Fenneman Hall. Admission is free.

WOODSTOCK

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 11 and 12, University Productions will be presenting the film *Woodstock*. It will be shown on Thursday at 4 and 7:30 p.m. and on Friday at 7:30 p.m. in HLL 154. Admission is $1.00.

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